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Bhadra 8, 1898 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Seventeenth Session)

सत्यमेव जयते

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LOK SABHA

Monday, August 30, 1976/Bhadra 8, 1898 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Establishment of Public Warehousing Corporations

*262 DR RANEN SEN
SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) what steps Government have taken to establish Public Warehousing Corporations to hold stocks for the farmers, and

(b) whether Central Government have directed States to treat this issue on priority basis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE) (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha

STATEMENT

Under the provisions of the Warehousing Corporations Act 1962 a Central Warehousing Corporation and 16 State Warehousing Corporations have been set up These Warehousing Corporations acquire and build godowns/warehouses at suitable places and run them for storage of agricultural produce, seeds, manure, fertilisers agricultural implements and notified commodities offered by individuals, co-operative societies and other institutions The warehouses are utilised by various depositors including farmers

2 In the present context of the need to have additional storage space, concerted efforts are being made by the Central and State Governments to increase the storage capacity

DR RANEN SEN Sir, in this statement it is stated that a Central Warehousing Corporation and sixteen State Warehousing Corporations have been set up It is known that nearly five million tonnes of foodgrains are wasted annually in our country due to various reasons Foodgrains and other crops are produced in lakhs of villages in this country What is the function of the State Warehousing Corporations? How do they propose to manage that? Or has any State begun to manage them in huge number of villages?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE First of all one should be very clear because there are three types of organisations—one is the Central Warehousing Corporation the second tier is the State Warehousing Corporation and the third is the cooperative marketing organisation They should provide storage facility at the village and taluka levels

As far as the functions are concerned the Central Warehousing Corporation has a very clearly earmarked

function of locating the storages at the places of all-India importance—from the point of view of communication, from the point of view of providing food and other commodities; the States Warehousing Corporation are supposed to provide warehousing facilities at district level and also at places of importance from the State angle. The cooperatives are supposed to provide storage facilities at the village and taluk levels. This is a broad division for establishment of storage facilities.

DR. RANEN SEN: In our villages—I do not know whether presently in villages of other States there is this such a system—there is a system of graingola where peasants keep their stocks—only the village surpluses are stored here. There is a newspaper report about the proposal and Mr. Agarwal has made a statement that bins will be provided to the farmers. But, the statement made by the Minister is something quite different from the statement made by Shri Agarwal in regard to providing bins to the villagers where they can keep their foodgrains cereals and other things.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE. Naturally, the statement is with reference to the question put and not with reference to what Mr. Agarwal or somebody else said in public Therefore, I have tried to reply to the question that has been put to me As far as the point raised by the hon Member is concerned, it is the policy of the Government of India that storage bins must be provided to farmers. They should be moisture proof. There are now manufacturers both in the private sector as well as in public sector. The Government of India has now taken up the matter with the Reserve Bank that the bank credit should be made available to the farmers. We have a policy for this purpose. It is a question of implementation of it. I appreciate the hon. Member's concern that we have still to go far enough to really cover very large areas in this country.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Sir, in view of the bumper crop we have and in view of the targets that are there before us, the Minister has only stated about the machinery that he has, Even there it seems to be a supposition because he said that they are supposed to do. I would like to know exactly in what manner these warehousing Corporations are going to provide storage facilities to the farmers. Even the reply does not relate only to foodgrains. What about the other crops such as cotton, groundnut etc. What is being visualised in this set up of the warehousing corporations to give these small farmers and the rural population the facilities so that they can store their things there. The storage is a biggest problem and sometimes they sell the crops at distress prices because they do not have these facilities. Is that the conception that is there or is a plan worked out for it or is it still in the air of supposition. This is what I would like to know from him

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I am very sorry that the hon Member has misunderstood me. The Government's policy is very clear Of late we have not been encouraging holding of stocks by the farmers. This is being done deliberately to check inflation, etc. What we are going is to encourage the public sector organisations to make purchases and this facility which is being provided by the warehousing corporations is being mostly utilised by the public sector undertakings Eighty one per cent of the capacity being made available by these corporations is utilising by the Government sponsored agencies. For the time being the emphasis is more on this aspect but when our production increases further, we shall have to strengthen the ararngements at the farmers' level.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: I want to know the total storage capacity and this total agricultural produce. What percentage of the total produce is covered by the warehousing corporations storage capacity which is already in existence? Secondly, what percentage would be covered by the year 1978?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: There is a total storage capacity of 19.8 million tonnes available with these three agencies, namely, FCI, Central Warehousing Corporation and State Warehousing Corporations. This is excluding cooperatives.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO: Sir, the problems of plenty have arisen in our country following the bumper crop that we had last year. In Koraput district of Orissa there is a bumper rice crop and the tribal peasants take their paddy to the weekly market because the FCI has not enough storage capacity and these tribal peasants are forced to sell their paddy at distress price May I know whether the Central Government has issued any directions to the State Government to see that they increase the storage capacity?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: We have taken up this matter with the Planning Commission. The Planning Commission has placed Rs 40 crores at our disposal for this purpose for the next years in addition to Rs. 20 crores made available for this year. We hope there will be additional storage capacity to the extent of one to one and a half millions tonnes yearly with these agencies.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : अध्यक्ष महोदय, दो तरह का गल्ला पैदा होता है। एक तो वह है जिसको दस वर्ष तक रखे रहें तो नुकसान नहीं होता जैसे धान है चाहे उस का चावल बना दीजिए और दूसरा गेहूं, चना, मक्का आदि है जिसे अच्छे कीजिए तो उस में घुन लग जाता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट जो अपने सहयोगी बना रही है उस में साइंटिफिक तरीके से इन चीजों को रखने के लिए उस ने कोई कायदा बनाया है कि कितने दिनों तक यह गल्ला रखा जाएगा तो इस में खराबी नहीं होगी ? उसी तरह से स्टेट गवर्नमेंट और कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज को कोई डायरेक्शन दिया है कि किस ढंग से गल्ला रखने का इंतजाम करें और क्या यह सही है कि विभिन्न राज्यों ने जो गल्ला रखा है वह नुकसान ज्यादा हुआ है ? कृषि मंत्री जी ने बराबर यह कहा है कि सरकार पूरा गल्ला खरीदेगी तो मैं आप को बताना चाहता हूं कि पिछले हां साल बिहार सरकार ने में खरीदने में असमर्थता जाहिर की और मंत्री जी ने भी बिहार सरकार को लिखा। प्रश्न यह है कि क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार, स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स और को-आपरेटिव्स के पास गल्ले को साइंटिफिक ढंग से रखने की ताकत है या नहीं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य जानना चाहते हैं कि क्या आप ने गल्ले को साइंटिफिक ढंग से रखने के लिए कोई डायरेक्टिव दिया है।

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: It is not a question of directive. We request the State Government. I appreciate the concern felt by the hon. member. In fact, during the last one decade, one major development in this sphere has been in regard to storage facilities. We are trying to develop modern storage facilities which are rodent-proof, damp-proof, moisture-proof etc. Though the total quantity of space available is inadequate to our requirements, we have created very large storage facilities all over the country. The losses so far have been, by and large, less than one per cent, though I cannot say what would be the current position.

Shortage of Cotton

*263. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURAL AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the shortage of cotton in the country; and

(b) the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). A statement is placed on the table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) Two main factors responsible for the current shortage of cotton in the country are (i) shortfall in cotton production during the 1975-76 season and (ii) an increase of about 4 lakh bales in the consumption of cotton by mills over the previous season.

(b) To meet the requirements of Industry efforts are being made to increase cotton production during the current season by implementation of Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Intensive Cotton District Programme in the major cotton growing States in addition to launching of Integrated World Bank Cotton Project in the States of Punjab, Haryana and Maharashtra Besides this, there is an immediate programme for the import of 2 lakh bales of cotton.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA: I have gone through the statement. With reference to part (a) thereof, what are the reasons for shortfall in cotton production in 1975-76? Are they climatic conditions, inadequate price paid to growers or inadequate implementation of policy.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: It is a combination of various factors. First of all, there was excessive rain in Gujarat and Maharashtra and thereby cotton production suffered in those regions. Then as far as long-staple cotton is concerned, marketing facilities were found to be adequate. Prices at one stage went very much below the expectations of farmers and that was why the acreage also got reduced. It was a combination of various factors because of which the production last year went down marginally.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA: With reference to part (b) of the statement, may I know the names of the countries from where cotton is likely to be imported, and also the period by which we can reasonably be expected to be self-sufficient in long and short-staple cotton?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: As far as the countries are concerned, at the moment, we import from Sudan and Egypt But compared to our total requirement, it is a very negligible quantity; for instance, our textile industry's requirement is 75 lakh bales and we are importing about 2 lakh bales. As for the other part of the question, this country has the capacity to produce enough to meet our requirements. Had it not been for the climatic conditions I referred to and some weaknesses in the marketing structure, we could possibly have produced enough to meet our requirements, particularly in respect of long-staple cotton.

SHRI S R. DAMANI: The target for cotton production in the Fifth Plan was 80 lakh bales per year But actually production has not gone beyond 72 lakh bales. How was the production calculated at 80 lakh bales? What are the reasons for the shortfall and what efforts have been made to achieve the target? Secondly, the yield per acre in our country is lower than in other countries. What steps have been taken to increase the per acre yield of cotton in the country?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: The Fifth Plan target was 80 lakh bales. If conditions are favourable, possibly we may come very close to that. As far as the per acre yield is concerned, in many parts of our country where climatic and moisture conditions are favourable, the per acre yield is even a little more than in other countries. But the yield, particularly in areas like Vidarbha, from where Shri Sathe comes, which are rain-fed, is low.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Because of him!

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I am not prepared to say that. It is rain-fed cotton. Under irrigated conditions, our cotton yield and quality favourably compare with those of any cotton in the world.

SHRIMATI MUKUL BANERJI: May I know whether last year there was a lot of wastage of cotton in Gujarat and some portions of Maharashtra due to lack of proper storage?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: The hon. Member is not well informed on this matter. In the case of Maharashtra there were some reports of fire; the monopoly procurement scheme was operating there; some people say that some efforts at sabotage were there; there were reports to that effect. It has not come to our knowledge that there is any difficulty about storage

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH. In order to avoid imports, and also in view of the fact that the hon. Minister says that our country is favourably placed compared to other countries in respect of cotton production, would the government consider giving a sense of security to the grower? Would the government declare a floor price for the long staple and short staple cotton so that the growers could confidentlly grow cotton in this country and achieve self-sufficiency?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I cannot say what the decision of the government would be but it is a long term measure and I should agree with the hon. Member that two aspects are very important, just an foodgrains. Government will have to come to a conclusion regarding the procurement prices of cotton which are reasonable prices, which are remunerative to the farmers. The Cotton Corporation will have to play a more important role in marketing it.

L.I.C. to construct Houses for Low and Middle Income Groups in the Country

*265 SHRI VEKARIA:
SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the L.I.C. have agreed to construct houses for the low and middle income groups in different parts of the country;

(b) whether any land has been allotted by the Government to L.I.C. for the construction of houses in the Union Territory of Delhi; and

(c) the number of houses proposed to be constructed by the L.I.C. in Delhi and the time by which the houses are to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT): (a) The Life Insurance Corporation have on their own decided to construct about 11,100 tenements in different parts of the country.

(b) Delhi Development Authority has recently allotted 38 hectares of land to Life Insurance Corporation in Patparganj area south of National Bye-pass in the Union Territory of Delhi, for construction of houses.

(c) Life Insurance Corporation have proposed to construct about 5000 tenements and the project is likely to be completed by stages in about 3 years.

SHRI VEKARIA: From the answer it seems that out of 11,100 tenements, the biggest share of 5000 tenements will be in Delhi. I should like to know the state-wise figures for the rest. May I also know whether government propose to give them on rent or to sell them on hire purchase basis?

SHRI H. K L. BHAGAT: They have proposals to construct tenements in Bombay, Bangalore, Kanpur, Hyderabad, Ahmedabad and Delhi. We are keen that LIC should play a more and more useful role. If he wants that I should give the figures for various towns, I can give but as I said we are keen that they should play more and more useful role in this matter. The tenements will be allotted on hire purchase basis.

SHRI VEKARIA: Do Government propose to give certain guidelines to the LIC about giving loans to poor, homeless people in the villages for whom State Governments are allotting land to construct houses? Will that be at a nominal rate of interest?

SHRI H K. L. BHAGAT: So far as LIC is concerned, their housing funds are utilised in two ways, they have now devised a scheme to build their own houses for public purposes. Their funds are allocated to State Governments in the share of block grants and it is for the State Governments to give loans for housing purchases, to the housing boards or other agencies on such terms and conditions as they deem fit. LIC funds are also given to apex co-operative societies; LIC does not give any individual loan as such for building purposes.

SHRI VEKARIA: My question has not been answered, whether government will give guidelines to LIC that LIC should give loans to poor homeless people.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: I said that LIC loans are given either to State Governments or to cooperative societies. It is for the State Governments to distribute those loans.

श्री अरविन्द एम० पटेल : अध्यक्ष जी, जीवन बीमा निगम ने अपने पालिसी होल्डर्स के लिए "ओन-योर-एपार्टमेंट" स्कीम शुरु की है जोकि 1-5-1976 से अहमदाबाद में लागू हुई है। मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूं कि अहमदाबाद में इस स्कीम का रेस्पांस कैसा हुआ है और क्या सरकार का देश के दूसरे बड़े बड़े शहरों में भी इस स्कीम को लागू करने का इरादा है या नहीं ?

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: It is not possible for me to say, Sir.

श्री राम सहाय पांडे : मंत्री जी ने अभी बताया है कि 11 हजार टेनेमेंटस उन्होंने दिल्ली में बनाए हैं-बड़ा अच्छा काम किया है जिसके लिए मुबारकबाद। इसके साथ साथ कुछ नाम उन्होंने बताये जहां टेनेमेंट्स बने है लेकिन कम बने हैं उनका अनुपात कम है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं वहां पर यह अनुपात क्यों कम है, उसी अनुपात से और उसी मोमेंटम से वहां पर भी काम क्यों नहीं हुआ ? दूसरे क्षेत्रों में भी बहुत सारे नगर हैं जहा इंडस्ट्रियल वर्कर्स रहते हैं जो अपेक्षा रखते है कि उनकी तरफ भी ध्यान दिया जायेगा तो क्या उनकी तरफ भी सरकार का ध्यान जायेगा ?

SHRI H. K L. BHAGAT: This number of 11,100 tenements are those which they are going to construct on their own Otherwise, LIC have given upto 1976-77 a sum of Rs. 235 crores to the State Governments, including Rs. 17.75 crores for 1976-77 This is apart from the money which they give to the various apex cooperative societies. I did not say that these 11,100 tenements have already been constructed.

DR. KAILAS: May I know whether after the passing of the Urban Land Ceiling Act, funds have not been released in respect of loans which LIC has sanctioned to cooperative society buildings under M.I.G. Will the Government give this guideline to LIC that it should release these funds for which members of the cooperative societies are waiting since long as the buildings were ready long back?

MR. SPEAKER: Are they low and middle income-group buildings?

DR. KAILAS: Yes, in Chembur area of Bombay they are for low and middle income groups.

SHRI H K L. BHAGAT: The hon member is asking about certain projection Bombay. If he gives me more precise information. I will look into it

श्री कमला मिश्र 'मधुकर': अध्यक्ष जी, एल आई सी की ओर से यह फंड दिया जाता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि बिहार और पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार को इस मद में कितना फंड दिया गया एल आई सी की ओर से, उससे कितनी योजनायें बनाई गई हैं और जो योजनायें बनाई गई है क्या सही मायने में वह लागू हो रही है या नहीं ? क्या सरकार को इस सम्बन्ध में कोई जानकारी है या नहीं ?

SHRI H. K L BHAGAT: He is asking about allocations to Bihar State Government I have figures for all States, but I will supply them to him privately, if he wants it Otherwise, about every State, questions will be asked now.

Report of Gujral Committee on Urdu

*266. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Gujral Committee on Urdu has submitted its report;

(b) if so, steps taken by Government to implement the recommendations; and

(c) whether a copy of the Report will be laid on the Table of the House?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The questions of implemnting the recommendations and laying the Report on the Table of the House will arise after the Report has been considered and decisions on its recommendations taken.

SHRI S M BANERJEE: May I know when this report was submitted by Mr. Gujral, what are its saliert features and when the Government is likely to accept it?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: The report was submitted on 8th May 75. About the recommendations, I have already said that I will be able to place the report before the House after the Government have considered it.

MR. SPEAKER: Along with their decision.

SHRI S. M BANERJEE: This was published in May 1975, more than a year ago.

MR. SPEAKER: Published?

SHRI S M. BANERJEE: It has been submitted by Shri Gujral This Committee was appointed after heated

exchanges had taken place in the House that Urdu should be given the proper place. We all fought for it, irrespective of party affiliations. Now that the report has been submitted, irrespective of whether the Government accept it or not, let it be circulated to the members.

MR. SPEAKER: Would the Government take a decision very soon or will it take a long time?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: This report involves extensive consultations between the Ministries of the Government of India as well as with the State Governments. I cannot give any deadline here; it will take some time to hold these consultations. These are very important matters. Government have already said that they want to provide full protection and support to the Urdu-speaking people.

MR. SPEAKER: But the members are anxious to know what the report is. You say that you will lay it on the Table after a decision is taken.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: My request was very limited. The Government may or may not accept the report after detailed consideration. My submission is that the report should see the light of day. So, it should be circulated to Members.

MR. SPEAKER: . That is precisely what I am suggesting for the consideration of the Minister. If the consideration of the report is going to take more time, unless it is not in the public interest, which of course can be decided only by the Government, the Minister may consider sharing the report with the House.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: Sir, may I draw your kind attention to a reply that I gave on the 18th November 1974, before the Committee had submitted its report, when I said:

"When the Committee submits its report, and after it has been considered by the Government, the report will be placed on the Table of the House, according to the normal procedure."

So, Government have considered it. There are some delicate matters involved. It was, therefore, decided to go into them....

MR. SPEAKER: We have to wait for full consideration and final decision.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I would like to know whether it is a fact that the Gujral Committee consulted almost all the organisations and also whether some of the recommendations have been accepted by the Government, but certain State Governments are raising objections, and that is why it is not published, and that is why the recommendations are not being implemented.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: Sir, I seek your protection. Inter-ministerial and inter-governmental consultations cannot be disclosed.

MR SPEAKER:: I entirely agree.

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार सालवे : श्रीमन्, मंत्री महोदय का मैं बहुत शुक्रगुजार हूं, उन्होंने फर्माया कि उर्दू भाषा के संरक्षण के लिए, उसकी मदद के लिए सरकार बड़ा प्रयास करेगी। आपके माध्यम से मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि अगर गुजराल कमेटी की रिपोर्ट उर्दू की तरक्की के लिए अंग्रेजी में लिखी हुई है, अगर वह विचाराधीन है तो क्या सरकार ने और मंत्रालय ने इस बात पर विचार किया है कि इस देश की यह महान भाषा उर्दू को अगर भारत के कोने कोने तक पहुंचाना है तो वह देवनागरी लिपि में लिखी जानी चाहिए—अगर यह सही है तो आपकी क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

MR. SPEAKER: Was it one of the terms of reference of the Gujral Committee?

यह क्वेश्चन आवर है, इस में यह पालिसी का मैटर नहीं आता।

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार सालवे : मैं इस की रेलेवेन्सी को एक मिनट में इस्टेब्लिस कर दूंगा—आप मुझे थोड़ा कहने का मौका दें। क्या उस रिपोर्ट में यह बुनियादी बात नहीं आई है कि उर्दू की तरक्की के लिये, उस को लोकप्रिय बनाने के लिये, उसे देवनागरी लिपि में लिखा जाय....

अध्यक्ष महोदय: यह टर्म्ज आफ रेफरेन्स का सवाल है, इस वक्त यह नहीं आ सकता।

श्री एस० ए० शकीर: मैं आनरेबिल मिनिस्टर से जानना चाहता हूं—क्या गुजराल कमेटी ने यह सिफारिश की है कि आल इण्डिया रेडियो से जो उर्दू का न्यूज बुलेटिन आया होता है उस में वजीरे आजम के लिये प्रधान मंत्री, सद्रे-जम्हूरियत के लिये राष्ट्रपति और नायब-सद्रे-जम्हूरियत के लिये उपराष्ट्रपति अलफाज का इस्तेमाल होना चाहिये? अगर यह सही नहीं है तो क्या वजह है कि आल इंडिया रेडियो को इस किस्म की हिदायत दी गई कि आईन्दा वजीरेआजम के लिये प्रधान मंत्री और सद्रे-जम्हूरियत के लिये राष्ट्रपति अल्फाज का इस्तेमाल होना चाहिये?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह भी एक डिटेल की बात है जिस को इस वक्त नहीं लिया जा सकता।

Housing Boards in the States

*267. SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) how many States have Housing Boards to construct and give guidelines for housing;

(b) what is Central Government's assistance to this Scheme to States; and

(c) how many Housing Estates were constructed in the main cities of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT): (a) 16 States and 3 Union Territories.

(b) The Ministry of Works and Housing do not provide financial assistance direct to the State Housing Boards. However, Housing and Urban Development Corporation, an Undertaking of this Ministry, have sanctioned loan assistance of about Rs. 118.10 crores to the various Housing Boards for 261 housing schemes.

(c) No such data are maintained by the Ministry. According to the progress reports received from the State Governments, 6,77,638 houses have been built so far under the various social housing schemes.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: I find from the Estimates Committee's 97th Report presented to the House in April, 1976, a recommendaion that though the formulation of housing plans was primarily the responsibility of State Governments, it was for the Central Government to take the leadership in this matter, give guidelines and also to formulate, for national purposes, a national policy in regard to housing. In view of this recommendation and in view of the desirability of such a code, may I know how it is that the Government of India, in regard to housing, seems to be almost entirely relying on whatever little is done or not done on a State basis?

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: The question of formulating a national housing policy as such is under the consideration of the Government, and the matter is being looked into by a study group in the Ministry, but some aspects of national housing have already been evolved. For example, in the Urban Land Ceiling Act itself the plinth areas have been fixed, ceilings on certain types of constructions have been fixed, and then the houses are allotted on a certain basis. So, some principles have already been

evolved, but the formulation of a national housing policy as such, as I said, is under the consideration of the Government.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: I find from the Estimates Committee Report, to which I referred a little while earlier, also that the Ministry had perhaps sought to introduce some ten social housing schemes to meet the housing needs of the economically weaker sections of society, the low income group of people, industrial and plantation workers etc. May I know what progress has been achieved in this regard and also in regard to housing in the regions which do not come within the ambit of urban planning?

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: As the hon. Member has very rightly poited out, all these social schemes were enunciated some time ago and they are progressing. As I submitted in reply to an earlier question today in this House, a sum of Rs. 235 crores was given to the various State Governments for the implementation of these schemes, and I have given the figure of 677,638 houses which have been constructed in implementation of these schemes. If he is interested in the State-wise figures, I have them with me and I can give them.

DR. HENRY AUSTIN: The Minister deserves congratulations on the fact that already over 7 lakhs of houses have come up all over the country, but I do believe that if the Ministry can give a better direction, the unutilised labour, particularly in the rural sector can be mobilised and more houses can be constructed. I would like to draw his attention to the significant achievement in this regard by the Kerala Government. They have been able to construct one lakh houses largely by mobilising unutilised labour, particularly those of the students, rural youth and other people. When so much unemployed, unutilised, labour is available, why should we wait for a national policy to be formulated? We can straightway, without wasting a single minute, go forward to utilise the rural labour, construct houses and provide shelter to millions of people who have no roof over their heads. I would like to know whether Ministry has any scheme before it to intensify the activities of house-building by utilising unutilised labour, particularly, the rural labour.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: I would like to submit that it is not only 6,77,000 and odd houses which have been consructed all over the country. This is from a particular fund. Apart from this, the LIC gives funds to cooperative societies and a very large number of houses other than the figure given by me have come up.

As far as the suggestion given by the hon. Member is concerned, that unutilised labour in the rural areas should be utilised for the construction of houses, as the hon. Member knows, the housing is a State subject and some of the State Governments have utilised the rural labour for construction of houses. In some cases, they have also said that the labour part of it should be done by the people themselves for whom the houses are meant so that the cost of labour component in the construction of houses is reduced and thereby the prices of houses are reduced. That is a very good suggestion. I hope the State Governments will follow that.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: I would like to join Dr. Henry Austin in complimenting the Ministry of Housing but for the fact that in the area from where I come, north Kanara in Karnataka State, 100 housing board tenements have been constructed at a cost of not less than Rs. 2 millions because of faulty planning and these have remained unoccupied....

MR. SPEAKER: Is the construction done by the Housing Board in Karnataka State?

SHRI B. V. NAIK: It is with Rs. 118 crores which the Central Government has provided as finance to various housing boards. May I, therefore, know from the hon. Minister....

MR. SPEAKER: Where is the relevancy here? You should ask a question which has an all-India relevance.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: Is there any evaluation of the utilisation of these houses done by any Central team?

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: I will answer the last part of the question. There is an evaluation done. These housing boards get allocations in two ways. They get allocations from the State Government funds which are allotted to he State Governments. There, it is for the State Governments to do the evaluation. If these funds are given by the HUDCO for a particular scheme, the HUDCO does make some kind of an evaluation.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: As is known, the Estimates Committee has recommended that in industrial and plantation areas, the Government should come forward to solve the housing problem. In Durgapur and Asansol, there are many industrial plants and public sector undertakings. Coal, iron and steel are very important for developing our economy. The workers and the employees have to come to Durgapur and Asansol from 60 to 70 miles by train. I want to know what the Central Government propose to do to solve the housing problem of Durgapur and Asansol industrial workers.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: So far as the industrial workers' housing is concerned, that again is with the State Governments and they have made some progress in that. Here, I would like to submit for the consideration of the hon. Member and the House that housing is a stupendous problem and we thave to think in terms of the mobilistation of national resources. Mere Government resources will not suffice. Everybody will have to contribute to housing.

Indo-Cuba Cultural Pact

*268. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Indo-Cuba cultural pact has been signed in July, 1976; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Agreement envisages cooperation in the fields of art and culture, education, science and technology, sports and games, mass media of information and education and journalism, in order to contribute towards a better knowledge and understanding of each other's cultures and activities in these fields. A copy of the Agreement is available in the Parliament Library.

श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र : इस समझौते के कार्यान्वयन के लिये किसी संयुक्त समिति की स्थापना हो गई है, अगर हां तो उसके सदस्य कौन कौन हैं तथा इस काम में किस हद तक प्रगति हुई है ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): The agreement has not yet been ratified.

श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र : क्यूबा के अतिरिक्त और किन किन देशों से हमारे सांस्कृतिक सम्बन्ध गत दो वर्षों में स्थापित हुए हैं और आगे किन किन देशों से स्थापित करने का विचार है ?

श्री अरविन्द नेताम : अभी तक करीब 46 देशों——

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने दो सालों में पूछा है।

श्री अरविन्द नेताम : 1976 में करीब चार देशों से और 1975 में करीब आठ देशों से हुए हैं। अगर आप कहिये तो मैं उन देशों के नाम पढ़ दूं।

Revision in Ex-factory Prices of Sugar

*269. SHRI K. M. 'BADHUKAR':
SHRI D. D. DESAI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ex-factory prices of sugar, have been revised again recently; and

(b) if so, the prices increased and reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-11297/76].

श्री कमला मिश्र 'मधुकर' : नीति के बारे में अगर मैं प्रश्न करूं तो अध्यक्ष महोदय आप एलाउ नहीं करेंगे —

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सूचना दीजिये तो।

श्री कमला मिश्र 'मधुकर' : हमारी सरकार की चीनी के बारे में जो नीति है वह मिल मालिकों को खुश करने की नीति है जहां तक कल्यूमर्ज और किसानों का सम्बन्ध है सरकार की नीति बिल्कुल घातक नीति है। स्टेटमेंट में बताया गया है कि चूंकि ब्यूरो आफ इंडस्ट्रियल कास्ट्स एंड प्राईसिस की रिकोमेंडेशन हो गई थी इसलिये चीनी की एक्स 'फैक्टो प्राईस बढ़ा दी है। इसको बढ़ाने के बाद उपभोक्ता को सही दामों पर चीनी दिलाने के लिए आप ने क्या व्यवस्था की है ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : लेवी शुगर की जो प्राईस है वह जो पहले थी यानी 2 रुपये 15 पैसे पर किलो वह वही रहेगी। उस चीनी की कीमत बढ़ी नहीं है।

श्री कमला मिश्र 'मधुकर' : चूंकि बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश में तमाम चीनी मिलें पुरानी पड़ गई हैं, उनकी मशीनरी पुरानी पड़ गई है क्या यह सही नहीं है कि उसकी वजह से शुगर की कास्ट प्राईस बढ़ जाती है, प्रोडक्शन कास्ट बढ़ जाती है ? अगर हां तो उन चीनी मिलों के नवीनीकरण के लिए ताकि उनकी कास्ट आफ प्राडक्शन घट सके और आपको दाम बढ़ाने का मौका न मिले, आप क्या करने जा रहे हैं ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : ऐसी स्कीम गवर्नमेंट के जेरे गौर है ताकि पुरानी शुगर मिलों का माडर्नाइजेशन और रिहेबिलिटेशन हो सके। उनकी मशीनरी को नए सिरे से बेहतर बनाने के लिये गवर्नमेंट लोन वगैरह देने की बात भी सोच रही है।

SHRI D. D. DESAI: The production of sugar has declined from 48 lakh tonnes to 42 lakh tonnes, and the export also has been affected to some extent. The statement laid on the Table of the House shows that the costing is done by the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices. May I know from the hon. Minister whether the variation between the lowest and the highest is nearly a hundred per cent? Can he not consider seeing that the cost element particularly. The crushing period recovery and sugarcane price are all arranged in a manner that the sugarcane growers do get a remunerative price which is presently a matter of great concern in the House and outside?

MR. SPEAKER: It is a different question about sugar cane price and not about the ex-factory price of sugar.

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: These are two different prices. .

MR. SPEAKER: The relevance in this is only whether, as a result of the ex-factory price of sugar being revised, the sugar cane prices will also be affected or what That aspect you can answer. Otherwise, there is no relevance.

SHRI D D DESAI: The difference is of the order of 100 per cent between the lowest and the highest.

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: As you have very rightly remarked, these are two entirely different questions. One is fixation of the price of levy sugar and the other is fixation of the price of sugar cane The price of sugar-cane is fixed on the recommendation of the Agricultural Prices Commission and the Central Government consults the States and the sugar-cane growers and then fixes the prices The fixation of the price of evy sugar .

-MR. SPEAKER Shri Ramavatar Shastri

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री एक क्विंटल चीनी का उत्पादन खर्च कितना आता है और उसका बिक्री मूल्य क्या होता है? दोनों को देखते हुए आप मिल मालिकों को कितना मुनाफा देते है और क्या उस मनाफे में आप कमी करने का विचार रखते हैं हिन्दुस्तान की जनता की भावनाओं को देखते हुए ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : उन्होंने खर्च का सवाल पूछा है। उस में गन्ने की कीमत हीं शामिल नही होती है और भी बहुत सी चीजें उस मे आती है। लागत मूल्य को टरिफ कमिशन पहले और फिर ब्यूरो आफ इंडस्ट्रियल कास्ट्स एंड प्राइसिस दोनों देखते हैं और छानबीन करने के बाद ही कोई सिफारिश करते हैं —

अध्यक्ष महोदय उन्होंने जो पूछा है वह इनफर्मेशन आपके पास है तो बता दें।

श्री शाहनवाज खां : उसी पर मैं आ रहा हू। वे वर्क आउट करते हैं कि उनको 12.25 परसेंट से ज्यादा मुनाफा न होने पाए।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री: कमी करने का विचार है या नही ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय होता तो कह देते।

श्री बेंका सिंह शुगर कमिशन ने चीनी मिलो के राष्ट्रीयकरण के बारे मे अपनी रिपोर्ट के एक हिस्से में बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण सिफारिश की थी। लेकिन मैं उसके बारे मे इस वक्त नही पूछता हू। दूसरे हिस्से मे उसने जो सिफारिशे की थी उसके बारे मे मैं पूछता हूं। उसने यह सुझाव दिया था कि चीनी की कीमत तय करने के लिये बोर्ड बनाया जाय, साथ ही उसने यह कहा था कि कूे के डिवलपमेंट के लिये कुछ किया जाए इत्यादि। मैं जानना चाहता हू कि सरकार ने उन मामलो की तरफ से क्यों आखे मूद ली है? क्यों कोई भी काम उस दिशा मे नही किया है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय, गन्ने की उपज उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार मे बहुत कम होती है। फैक्ट्रियां वहां सब से ज्यादा हैं। सब से कम उपज हिन्दुस्तान भर में उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार मे ही होती है। क्या सरकार को इस पर कोई सिफारिश मिली थी ? यदि हां, तो उस पर क्यों नही कायवाही की जिस से कम से कम दाम पर लोगो को शुगर मिल सके ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय. माननीय सदस्य पूछना चाहते है कि शुगर कमीशन की सिफारिशें क्यो नहीं मानी ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : वह हम ने मान ली है सिवाय इसके कि जहां पर वह कोई राज काबम नहीं कर सके। जहां पर उन की सिफारिशें यूनानिमस थीं वह हमने मान ली हैं।

श्री लेंबा सिंह : क्या मंत्री जी ने अच्छी तरह से रपो को देख लिया है जो शूगर केन डवलपमेंट के सिलसिले में उन्होंने बोर्ड बनाने की सिफारिश की थी, उस पर क्या कार्यवाही हो रही है ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : वह रिपोर्ट मैंने बहुत गौर के साथ पढ़ी और शूगर केन डवलपमेंट के लिये जो जो उनकी सिफारिशात थीं उन पर हम काम कर रहे हैं। शूगर बेचने के बारे में जो एक्सेस रियलाइजेशन है उस पर भी किसानों को 50 परसेंट दिया जाय यह बात भी है।

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: May I know actually whether any percentage of this levy sugar is being exported and if so, what is the export price of it and how does it compare with the price that has been detailed here in Appendix I of the Statement?

MR. SPEAKER: Has it any relation with the export price?

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: No, Sir. The export prices were very very high. You know, Sir, that was 600 pounds per ton. That has come down.

Study of Rain Fed Cultivation of Black Cotton Soil

*270 SHRI BHAGATRAM MANHAR:
SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to locate pilot projects to study the complex problems arising in rain fed cultivation in black cotton soil in Narmada Valley; and

(b) if so, facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b): No, Sir. There is no such proposal with the Government of India. It may, however, be mentioned that under a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Integrated Dryland Agricultural Development, 6 pilot projects out of 24 are in operation since beginning of the Fourth Five Year in the black soil areas of Indore and Rewa (Madhya Pradesh), Sholapur and Akola (Maharashtra) and Rajkot and Amreli (Gujarat); but none of these district from part of Narmada Valley.

श्री भगतराम मनहर : अभी कुछ देर पहले मंत्री जी ने यह स्वीकार किया है कि कपास की पैदावार में काफी कमी है। कपास की पैदावार बढ़ाना देश और जनहित में है। नर्मदा घाटी की काली मिट्टी कपास की पैदावार के लिये बहुत अच्छी है और क्षेत्रफल भी काफी है। तो मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि जो आप ने प्रस्ताव दिया है कि इंटेसिव प्रोग्राम बना रहे हैं कपास की पैदावार बढ़ाने के लिये क्या इस बारे में आप विचार करेंगे कि खाली इस प्रोग्राम से ही जितनी कपास की आवश्यकता है उस की पूर्ति नहीं होगी, बल्कि अतिरिक्त जमीन में भी कपास की खेती करने के लिये कोई योजना लागू करनी होगी। क्या मंत्री जी इस हेतु नर्मदा घाटी को प्राथमिकता देंगे ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: The black-soil, whether it be in Narmada Valley or elsewhere, is more or less similar. After our experience here, it can be utilised in Narmada Valley as well.

श्री अचलसिंह अलहर : क्या कृषि मंत्रालय के पास मध्यप्रदेश शासन ने कोई ऐसी योजना भेजी है जिस के तहत उन्होंने नर्मदा घाटी योजना में कपास की पैदावार बढ़ाने के लिये कृषि अनुसंधान केन्द्र की स्थापना करने के लिये शासन से निवेदन किया है।

साथ ही आपने कुछ देर पहले बताया है कि इस के लिये वर्ल्ड बैंक भी कुछ मदद कर रहा है, और शासन की नीति भी है कि पिछड़े क्षेत्रों को प्राथमिकता दी जाय, और यह क्षेत्र काफी पिछड़ा हुआ भी है। इसलिये यहां कृषि अनुसंधान केन्द्र के लिये, कपास की खेती बढ़ाने के लिये, वर्ल्ड बैंक से कुछ मदद ले कर कोई योजना चलाने में सहयोग दे सकेंगे ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: That is quite a different question. I can only say in general. There are already a number of research schemes for the development of cotton in the black soil.

As far as the World Bank loan is concerned, there are certain projects. I have already replied his question. There is no Project in Narmada Valley.

श्री नेति राज सिंह चौधरी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह कहना कि सारी काली मिट्टी एक सी है इस से मैं सहमत नहीं हूं हर एक काली मिट्टी में अलग अलग गुण है। कहीं पर काली मिट्टी की तह 3 फीट की है और कहीं पर 30 फीट है। नर्मदा बैली में नेशनल कमीशन ने जा कर देखा है कि यहां पर काली मिट्टी बहुत गहरी है और सब से अच्छी है। लेकिन बरसात का क्रम एक सा न रहने के कारण कृषि की उपज का पैटर्न बदलता जा रहा है। जहां पहले बहुत कपास होता था वहां लोग उस उपज को छोड कर दूसरी फसलों पर आ गये है क्यों कि उन को शासन की ओर से सही अनसंधान कर के सही जानकारी नहीं मिलती है। इसलिये नर्मदा बैली की जो काली मिट्टी है जो 12 जिलों में जाती है वहां कोई केन्द्र बना कर किसानों को मदद करने की मंत्री जी कोशिश करेंगे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सुझाव है।

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Sir, the problem of black-soil are broadly similar—I have not said they are exactly similar. Further, I may tell the hon. Member that the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh has recently taken up this problem of Narmada valley and black soils with us and we propose to go into some of its details.

National Food Security System

*271. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated guidelines for building up a national food security system; and

(b) if so, the plans formulated for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The scheme envisages improvement of productivity, stability of production, building up of sufficient reserves and an efficient and equitable distribution system

SHRI N. K SANGHI: I would like to know what is the annual consumption of foodgrains in the country and what is the stock of reserves that he proposes to carry to have this national food security?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE: Sir, it is very difficult to define consumption levels because they depend on prices, availability and a number of other factors. At the moment I would like to say that we have more

than what we can consume and the Government of India has appointed a Committee to go into the question as to what should be the buffer stock, operational stock, etc. By and large the thinking is that during the Fifth Five Year Plan there should be a buffer stock of about 11 to 12 million tonnes excluding pipe line stocks and operational stocks etc.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI: How do you propose to carry this buffer stock when your procurement this year has been only about 12 million tonnes?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE: It is all inter-linked with production effort, stability of production and higher productivity. In view of this year's experience we think it should be possible to constitute a sizeable buffer stock so as to have food security in the country.

Use of Fly-ash as Building Material

*272. SHRI R N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether with the Government's declaration as coal being the main source of energy in the country, a huge quantity of fly-ash will be available;

(b) whether after due processing the fly-ash can be a good component as a house building material; and

(c) how much of the present stock is being utilised and whether Government have evolved any national plan for utilising this source which is going waste at present and polluting the atmosphere?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI H. K L. BHAGAT): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir

(c) So far a limited quantity of fly-ash is being utilised However, ways and means are being explored to utilise fly-ash in construction works.

SHRI R. N. BARMAN: May I know whether the Government have made any study as to the total quantity of fly-ash available in the country? If so, what is the quantity? Secondly, I would like to know whether fly-ash is being utilised for low-cost housing construction? If so, the details thereof.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: It has been estimated that annually about 5 million tonnes of fly-ash is at present being produced by about 30 thermal power stations located at different places in the country. On experimental basis fly-ash has been used in building construction, river valley projects, road stabilisation, manufacture of fly-ash bricks etc. by private and Government construction departments Recently a Committee was formed which has gone into the question of promoting utilisation of fly-ash. Some guidelines have been sent to the construction agencies for the use of fly-ash.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Permission to allow the construction of High-rise Buildings in Capital

*264. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether high-rise buildings in the Capital have been allowed to be constructed;

(b) if so, the reasons for the same; and

(c) whether proper safety measures are being provided in these high-rise buildings?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) and (b). There has as yet been no relaxation of the general ban on the construction of high-rise buildings, barring a few cases where, in the public interest, specific relaxation of the ban has been permitted.

(c) The safety measures which have been laid down in the existing bye-laws of the local bodies have been provided in these high-rise buildings.

Neendakara Fishing Harbour, Kerala

*273 SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kerala Government have recommended some schemes relating to the fishing harbour at Neendakara for sanction under the Centrally sponsored schemes; and

(b) the Government's decision thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The question regarding selection of the site is still under finalisation in consultation with the State Government The Pre-Investment Survey of Fishing Harbours Project of the Government of India has been requested to draw up the necessary project reports. After the project reports are received, the proposal will be examined on the basis of cost-benefit-ratio

Promotion of Creative Talent in Universities and Colleges

*274 PROF NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any schemes for any awards/scholarships/financial incentives for the promotion of creative talent, like awards for budding writers, among the teaching staff and students in the universities and its colleges in various national languages of India; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b) The following schemes are being implemented by the University Grants Commission with a view to promote the creative talents in writing in Indian languages among the staff in the Universities and Colleges:

(a) Preparation of University Level Books in Indian languages by Indian Authors.

The objective of this scheme is to provide financial assistance to outstanding senior academics and research scholars in Universities and Colleges and other Institutions of higher learning and research for the preparation of high quality books, monographs and reference material for use in universities and colleges. Outstanding teachers desirous of devoting full time over a period of one or two years for writing books may take leave from their positions without any loss of seniority, increments etc U G C will pay them a sum equivalent to their salaries and allowances with provision for increments and also a contingent grant of Rs. 2,000 per annum for secretarial and other assistance Teachers who undertake this work in addition to their normal teaching and research responsibilities, will be given the services of a junior author on a fellowship of Rs 600 per month.

(b) Scheme for National Award of prizes to Indian Authors for original standard work of University Level Books in Indian Languages.

The objective of this scheme is to promote Indian authorships in the writing of University Level Books. The authors who produce standard works or quality reading material for university studies will be awarded prizes as a mark of recognition at national level. The maximum number of prizes to be awarded will be upto 100 in a year and the value of each prize is Rs. 10,000.

The U.G.C. has recently accepted in principle a scheme of travelling fellowships, special visiting fellowships for creative writers and other artists. A detailed scheme is being worked out.

Forest Wealth of Andaman and Nicobar Islands

*275. SHRI DHAMANKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) steps being taken to develop the under-exploited natural wealth of forest resources like timber and other forest produce, fisheries and plantations of the Andaman and Nicobar islands;

(b) whether any forest-based industries like fisheries, plantations and cash-crops are being set up there so as to contribute to the economic development of the Islands which has been classified as a backward area; and

(c) whether it is proposed to set up a Forest Development Corporation, to utilise the vast-potential of under-exploited forest resources by undertaking massive programmes of harvesting, marketing of forest produce and for reafforestation of many areas in the Islands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Statement

Forests	Fisheries	Plantations
(a) In order to develop under-exploited natural forest resources of these islands, project report for logging, marketing, forest plantations and natural regeneration in Little Andaman and North Andamans Islands to be executed by Andaman and Nicobar Islands Forest and Plantation Development Corporation Limited has been prepared and is under the active consideration of the Government.	An expert Group had visited the Andaman and Nicobar Islands in April, 1976 and an interim report has already been submitted by this Group. The final report is now awaited. The team has recommended development of fisheries adopting developmental approach through the Department of Fisheries, Project approach with Campbell Bay as base and development through private enterprises from faitly developed bases. The proposals envisage the introduction of small, medium and large fishing vessels.	There is a proposal to set-up a plantation Corporation for the concerted development of coconut pepper, cinnamon, nutmeg and rubber in the Islands. The Government of India has plans to develop a project for the cultibation of red oil palm over an area of 2,400 hectares in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands in a Phased manner. The Project for Red Oil Palm will also be an integral part of the Corporation.

Forests	Fisheries	Plantations
(b) There is a proposal to establish wood based industries under joint sector venture under the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Forest and Plantation Development Corporation.	As given in (a) above	No plantation based industries are being set up except that provision has been made to set up factory for the extraction of palm oil under the project for the development of oil palm.

कृषि विश्वविद्यालय और राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा व्यवस्था

*276. श्री चिरंजीव झा : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा व्यवस्था को प्रभावी ढंग से लागू करने के लिए कृषि विश्वविद्यालयों को अपनी विशेष भूमिका निभाने का सुझाव दिया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) जी हां श्रीमान।

(ख) राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा प्रणाली में निम्नलिखित चार विशेषताएं है :—

(1) उपयुक्त सेवाओं तथा सरकारी नीतियों के अनुरूप उपयुक्त तकनीकी विधियों के विकास तथा अंगीकरण के माध्यम से सिंचित और असिंचित क्षेत्रों में उत्पादन तथा उत्पादकता का सुधार।

(2) (क) प्राकृतिक अनियमितताओं के प्रति शीघ्र चेतावनी देने की प्रणालियों के विकास द्वारा (ख) समय पर कीट व्याधियों और महामारियों के प्रति निवारक तथा शोधक उपायों के अधिकरण द्वारा, (ग) बाढ़ तथा सूखा प्रवृत्त क्षेत्रों के लिए फुटकर फसल योजनाएं अपनाकर तथा (घ) सिंचाई सुविधाओं का विस्तार करके उत्पादन में स्थिरता की प्राप्ति।

(3) देश में अन्न का पर्याप्त भण्डार बनाना।

(4) वितरण की एक कुशल एवं न्याय संगत प्रणाली का विकास।

Progress of Agardanda Fishing Harbour, Maharashtra

*277. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) progress made in establishing a fishing port at Agardanda in Kolaba district;

(b) when the project is likely to be completed; and

(c) the impediments in the completion of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). The Central Government had decided that Agardanda may be considered as a possible site for an all-weather port

and should be treated like an area development project and all possible aspects should be looked into in detail before a final view can be taken in regard to this proposal. The Pre-Investment Survey of Fishing Harbours Project undertook the Survey and Investigation in 1975 and the plans and estimates have been got ready involving a total cost of nearly Rs. 5.00 crores. The Government of Maharashtra was requested to indicate the details of area development to ascertain how far the fishing harbour would fit into the area development programmes. Details regarding provision of facilities in handling large cargo vessels, provision of road and rail links, supply of power and water and development of a township in the area with civic facilities were called for. The detailed reply from the State Government is awaited. After a reply from the Maharashtra Government is received, the project will be examined from the cost benefit ratio.

Aid to Ailing/Indigent Writers, Artists and Scholars

*278. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have earmarked any fund for giving aid to the ailing/indigent writers, scholars and artists, or life pensions to those artists who are no longer in a position to earn their livelihood; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There is a scheme of "financial assistance to persons distinguished in letters, arts and such other walks of life who may be in indigent circumtances and their dependents". Those whose monthly income does not exceed Rs. 400 and are above 58 years, are eligible for assistance. The maximum allowance payable under the scheme is Rs. 200 p.m. The scheme is circulated to the State Governments/ Union Territories Administrations for recommending cases for assistance under the scheme. Expenditure is shared between the Central and State Governments in the ratio of 2 : 1 respectively. The entire expenditure in respect of Union Territories is borne by the Government of India.

During 1975-76, the first year of the operation of the scheme, a sum of Rs. 1,63,675 was sanctioned to 6 States and 2 Union Territories. There is a budget provision of Rs. 3.00 lakhs for assistance during 1976-77.

New Wheat Variety

*279 SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new hybrid, high yielding wheat variety 'macs-9' has been released for cultivation to the farmers recently;

(b) if so, its yield per hectare;

(c) whether it has more advantages than other varieties; and

(d) if so, facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. This *durum* wheat variety was produced by the Maharashtra Association for Cultivation of Science, Poona. Based on the results of tests conducted over a period of four years the 12th All India Wheat Research Workers' Workshop held at Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi in September, 1973 recommended this variety for cultivation under low

fertility, timelv sown, rainfed conditions of Peninsular India (Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu)

(b) The yield per hectare ranges between 8—15 quintals. It can be more or less, depending upon the soil moisture and fertility.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) It is better yielding than the local and also has more resistance under field conditions to rusts which are prevalent in Peninsular India. It is obtained from an interspecific cross (*Triticum durum* X *Triticum polonicum*) X (N 59 X F 183) and hence is expected to carry different factors for disease resistance. The grains are amber, hard lustrous and are of good quality.

थाइलैंड से चावल

*280. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या भारत सरकार का विचार थाइलैंड से 2 लाख टन से अधिक चावल खरीदने का है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो चावल की किस्म और मूल्य क्या है; और

(ग) इस खरीद के क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब पी० शिन्दे.(क) से (ग). 1974–75 में कुछेक चावल की खपत वाले राज्यों में सूखे की स्थिति होने के कारण, सरकार ने थाइलैंड से कुल मिलाकर 2 लाख मीटरी टन सेला चावल खरीदने के लिए जून और जुलाई, 1975 में दो ठेके किये थे ताकि कमी वाले राज्यों को उस किस्म के चावल की मांगों को पूरा किया जा सके। इन दो ठेकों के अधीन भेजे गये और जनवरी, 1976 के अन्त तक भारत में प्राप्त हुए कुल 1.4 लाख मीटरी टन चावल का मूल्य बैंकाक में जहाज तक निष्प्रभार 227.00 यू०एस० डालर से 235.00 यू०एस० डालर प्रति मीटरी टन के बीच था। शेष 60,000 मीटरी टन मात्रा के मूल्य के बारे में आगे बातचीत होनी थी और इस सम्बन्ध में अभी फैसला होना है।

Implementation of U.G.C. Grades

*281 SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री

be pleased to state:

(a) whether U.G.C. salary grade for college teachers has been implemented in the country;

(b) what is the Government's minimum scale for University Karmacharies; and

(c) whether it is implemented uniformly?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) and (c). The minimum scale of pay prescribed by the Central Government for its Group D employees on the basis of the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission *viz.* Rs 196—232 has been uniformly sanctioned in all the Central Universities. However, in the case of the State Universities, the salary scales are prescribed by the Universities in accordance with the sanction of the State Governments.

Statement

The revised scales of pay recommended by the University Grants Commission and accepted by the Government of India have been implemented in all the Central Universities and Colleges affiliated to the Delhi University with effect from 1st January, 1973.

These scales of pay were communicated to the State Governments in November, 1974. While communicating these revised scales, the State Governments were informed that the Central Government would be prepared to provide financial assistance for implementing these revised scales to the extent of 80 per cent of the additional expenditure involved during the period from 1st January, 1973 to 31st March, 1979. The State Governments were also given the option to prescribe, after taking local conditions into consideration, scales of pay different from but not higher than those accepted by the Central Government for Central Universities and also to implement them from a date later than 1st January, 1973.

The progress of implementation of the scheme in various States is as follows:

1. Bihar . . .	Have implemented the revised scales with effect from 1-4-1973.
2. Gujarat . . .	Have implemented the revised scales with effect from 1-1-1973.
3. Haryana . . .	Have implemented revised scales with effect from 1-1-1973.
4. Maharashtra .	Have issued orders to introduce the revised pay sacles as recommended by the Government of India with effect from 1-1-1973.
5. Manipur . .	Have implemented the revised pay scales with effect from 1-1-1973 in respect of college teachers.
6. Meghalaya . .	Have issued orders implementing the scheme of revised scales for college teachers with effect from 1-4-1975.
7. Punjab . . .	Have implemented the revised scales with effect from 1-4-1975
8. Uttar Pradesh .	Have implemented the revised scales of pay with effect from 1-1-1973 in universities and non-Government colleges (except institutions affiliated to Sampurnanand Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya, Varanasi).
9. West Bengal . .	Have implemented the revised scales of pay with effect from 1-1-1973 in respect of teachers in universities and colleges.
10. Himachal Pradesh .	Have issued ordes implementing the scheme with effect from 1-4-1975. The proposal of the State Government for Central assistance however, is under consideration of the Government of India.
11. Jammu & Kashmir .	Have issued oders implementing the scheme with effect from 1-1-1973. The proposal of the State Government for Central assistance is however, under consideration of the Government of India.
12 Madhya Pradesh	The proposal of he State Government to revise the pay scales of teachers of universities and colleges in the State with effect from 1-1-1973 is under consideration.

13. Orissa . . .	Proposal of the Stag Government to revise the pay scales from 1-4-1974 is under consideration.
14. Kerala . . .	Had proposed to introduces lower scales of pay than those recommended by the Government of India with effect from 1-1-1973 without accepting certain major conditions attached to the schem. The proposal was not found acceptable.
15. Andhra Pradesh .	Have accepted the same of revision of pay scales in principle.
16. Rajasthan . .	
17 Tripura . . .	
18. Tamil Nadu .	The scheme is under the consideration of the State Government.
19. Assam . . .	The State Governmnts have not communicated their decision so far.
20. Karnataka . .	
21. Nagaland . . .	

Irrigated Area in U.P.

1904. DR K. L. RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the irrigated area in U.P. under (i) Gravity flow (ii) pumping from the streams (iii) open wells (iv) Tube Wells (v) Tanks (vi) other sources; and

(b) the charges levied in U.P. for supply of water from different sources?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) The average area irrigated from different State irrigation works in Uttar Pradesh during the last five years is about 46.75 lakh hectares, as per details given below—

(in lakh hectares)

Canals, tanks bundhis etc. including major & medium pump canals	38·46
Minor lift canals . . .	0·26
State Tubewells . . .	8·03
TOTAL .	46·75

(b) The water rates in Uttar Pradesh vary from project to project. The water rates charged for some of the principal crops under flow irrigation by canal system in the State of Uttar Pradesh is as under:—

Name of crop.	Water rate per ha. in Rs.
Rice . .	39·54 to 98·84
Cotton .	19·77 to 39·54
Wheat . .	44·48 to 98·84
Sugarcane .	84·02 to 197·69

The water rates for tubewells in Uttar Pradesh are levied on volumetric basis at Re 1 per 6000 gallons of water from 1st November to end of June and Re. 1 per 12,000 gallons from 1st July to end of October.

Major and Medium Irrigation Projects

1905. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of major and medium irrigation projects which are

at the stages of incomplete and near completion, State-wise

(b) the major and medium irrigation projects cleared by the Planning Commission in the year 1976-77, State-wise, and

(c) the names of the major and medium irrigation projects cleared for the State of Orissa?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH) (a) The number of continuing major and medium irrigation projects which spilled over into the Fifth Plan, those completed by March 1975 and those substantially completed by March, 1976, is given State-wise in Statement—I laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library See* No LT-11298/76] Number of new major and medium irrigation projects approved/cleared during the Fifth Plan up to 31st May 1976 is given, State wise in Statement—II laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library See* No LT-11298/76]

(b) The State wise number of major and medium irrigation projects cleared by the Planning Commission during 1976-77 is given in Statement—III laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library See* No LT-11298/76]

(c) The Planning Commission have so far approved during 1976-77 one major project viz Upper Kolab and one medium project viz Kuaria for the State of Orissa

नागपुर में प्रिंटिंग प्रेस की स्थापना

1906. श्री राम हेडाऊ : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में नागपुर (महाराष्ट्र) में एक प्रिंटिंग प्रेस स्थापित करने की योजना बनाई थी,

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस योजना की क्रियान्विति में क्या बाधायें उत्पन्न हुई हैं;

(ग) यह योजना कब तक क्रियान्वित की जायेगी ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एच० के० एल० भगत) (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

भवनों की अधिकतम सीमा निर्धारित करने के बारे में प्रस्तावित कानून

1907. श्री भागीरथ भंवर : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भवनों की अधिकतम सीमा निर्धारित करने के लिये कानून बनाये जाने के बारे में राज्य सरकार से भी कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुए है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्री (श्री के० रघुरामैया) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नही उठता ।

Houses for Harijans in Rural Areas of Tamil Nadu

1908 SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any proposal to construct new houses for Harijans in rural areas through the Harijan Housing Corporation in Tamil Nadu for 1976-77;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) the fund allocated therefor; and

(d) the number of houses planned to be constructed during that period?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH). (a) to (d). The information is being collected from the Government of Tamil Nadu and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is received

Relaxation for Physically Handicapped Students in Central Schools

1909. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state whether there is any relaxation of conditions or quota fixed for physically handicapped students for admission in Central Schools especially in schools having single storey buildings?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): No, Sir.

Advance Tuition Fee by Colleges in Delhi

1910. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether some colleges of Delhi University are charging tuition fee in advance for the whole academic year 1976-77;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether this has caused a great difficulty for the common man in getting their children admitted in these institutions; and

(d) whether Government propose to take suitable steps to stop this practice of the institutions?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) According to the information furnished by the University of Delhi besides professional colleges, only one non-professional college had charged tuition fees in advance for the whole academic year 1976-77.

(b) to (d). No written complaint against this decision of the college was received by the University. Press reports have, however, appeared pointing out the difficulties experienced by the guardians of some students. The Chairman of the Governing Body of the college has informed the University that the Governing Body will consider the this matter and that suitable steps are under consideration to stop this practice in future.

New Method of Crop Production in Dry Land Areas

1911 SHRI RAM PARKASH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether agricultural scientists have found a method for increasing crop production in dry land; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, packages of practices have been evolved to improve crop production in dryland. They have been formulated mostly on the basis of research data obtained from the All India Coordinated research project on dryland agriculture, implemented by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, since the Fourth Five Year Plan period. For further refinement of the dryland technology in meeting the challenges of aberrant weather, the research project is continuing during the current plan period at 23 centres, located in different parts of the country. In developing the comprehensive packages of dryland techno-

logy, research information on (i) soil and water conservation, (ii) efficient crops and varieties, (iii) crop sequences and crop mixture, (iv) appropriate crop husbandry including plant population, fertiliser use and weed control, (v) water harvesting and crop life-saving irrigation have been used Crop production strategy and steps for abnormal season in different regions have been recommended to meet the challenges of aberrant weather situations like (a) normal onset of monsoon followed by long gaps in rain fall, or (b) delayed onset of monsoon or (c) early stoppage of rains towards the end of the season

For wider publicity, a special issue of 'Indian Farming' on dryland farming in June '74 and two publications entitled "Crop production strategy in rainfed areas under different weather conditions during 1974-75" and 'Crop Life Saving Research' have been issued These packages of dryland farming technology are being demonstrated in farmers' fields under dry land operational pilot projects They have also been sent for adoption in the districts under Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP) in the country

शिक्षा का माध्यम अंग्रेजी के स्थान पर हिन्दी अथवा भारतीय भाषाओं का बनाना

1912. **श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह** : क्या शिक्षा समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार अंग्रेजी के स्थान पर हिन्दी अथवा भारतीय भाषाओं को शिक्षा का माध्यम बनाने के लिये प्रयत्न कर रही है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी तथ्य क्या हैं ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री अरविन्द नेताम) (क) और (ख). शिक्षा के माध्यम के सम्बन्ध में सरकार की नीति राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति (1968) के संकल्प में दी गई है, जिसमें यह बताया गया है :

> "प्रादेशिक भाषाओं को पहले ही प्राथमिक और माध्यमिक स्तरों पर शिक्षा के माध्यम के रूप में प्रयोग किया जा रहा है। इनको विश्वविद्यालय स्तर पर शिक्षा के माध्यम के रूप में अपनाने के संबंध में अब शीघ्र कदम उठाये जाने चाहिए।"

1-7-75 को उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार, विश्वविद्यालय समझी जाने वाली तीन संस्थाओं सहित 79 विश्वविद्यालय निर्धारित पाठ्यक्रमों के लिए शिक्षा के माध्यम के रूप में एक अथवा एक से अधिक प्रादेशिक भाषाओं का प्रयोग कर रहे थे। लगभग इन सभी विश्वविद्यालयों के संबंधित पाठ्यक्रमों की परीक्षाएं भी प्रादेशिक भाषाओं में ली जा रही हैं।

सरकार उच्च शिक्षा के लिए शिक्षा के माध्यम के रूप में हिन्दी और अन्य भारतीय भाषाओं को अपनाने के कार्य को सुकर बनाने हेतु विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों तथा अन्य एजेन्सियों के जरिए अनेक योजनाएं चला रही है। सरकार हिन्दी सहित भारतीय भाषाओं में भारतीय लेखकों को भी प्रोत्साहन देती है। कुछ प्रमुख योजनाएं इस प्रकार हैं —

हिन्दी तथा प्रादेशिक भाषाओं में विश्वविद्यालय स्तर की पुस्तकें तथा साहित्य के निर्माण की योजना; विभिन्न विषयों में विश्वविद्यालय स्तर की पुस्तकों की पांडुलिपियां तैयार करने के लिए अध्येताओं को

विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग की अधिशासकीय, विश्वविद्यालय स्तर की पुस्तकों की सहायतार्थ राष्ट्रीय पुस्तक न्यास की योजना, विश्वविद्यालय स्तर की मौलिक मानक पुस्तकों को लिखने के लिए लेखकों को राष्ट्रीय पुरस्कार, साक्षरता गणों से युक्त सर्वोत्तम पुस्तकों के लिए साहित्य अकादमी पुरस्कार, अहिन्दी भाषी राज्यों के हिन्दी लेखकों को पुरस्कार, भारतीय भाषाओं में मौलिक मानक पुस्तकें लिखने के लिए भारतीय लेखकों को राष्ट्रीय पुरस्कार और नव साक्षरों के लिए पुस्तकों/पाडुलिपियों को राष्ट्रीय पुरस्कार प्रयोगिता, आदि।

Foreign Orders for Construction of Buildings by NBCC

1913 SHRI M S PURTY Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state

(a) whether the National Building Construction Corporation has secured some orders from foreign countries to construct some important buildings, and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI H K L BHAGAT) (a) and (b) No Sir The National Buildings Construction Corporation has not secured any such order for important buildings from foreign countries However, the International Airports Authority of India has secured an order for the construction of an airport in Libya and the National Buildings Construction Corporation is executing this work as its construction associate. The work involves the construction of runways, taxi-ways and aprons in the airport.

Setting up of Agency for Purchase and Sale of Agricultural Commodities

1914 SHRI C JANARDHANAN Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the Kerala Government's decision to set up a special agency for the purchase and sale of agricultural commodities;

(b) if so the broad outlines thereof, and

(c) whether Centre propose to take initiative to ensure that other States also follow Kerala's example in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN) (a) to (c) The information has been called for from the Kerala Government and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha

विकलांगों के लिये शिक्षा केन्द्र

1915. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि वर्ष 1973 से मार्च, 1976 के दौरान विकलांगों तथा नेत्रहीनों के लिये राज्यवार कितने शिक्षा केन्द्र चलाये जा रहे थे जिन्हें इस मन्त्रालय द्वारा सहायता दी जाती है और उक्त केन्द्रों को वर्ष-वार कितनी धनराशि उपलब्ध कराई गई ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री अरविन्द नेताम) : एक विवरण, जिसमें नेत्रहीन तथा अन्य वर्गों के विकलांग व्यक्तियों की शिक्षा, प्रशिक्षण और पुनर्वास से सम्बन्धित संस्थाओं को 1 अप्रैल, 1973 से 31 मार्च, 1976 तक दिए गए सहायक अनुदानों का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा दिया गया है, सभा पटल पर रखा गया

है । [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया । देखिये संख्या एल डी—11299/76]

कोणार्क मंदिर की देखरेख

1916. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उड़ीसा राज्य स्थित कोणार्क मन्दिर की सुरक्षा एवं उचित देख-रेख की व्यवस्था के कोई विशेष कदम उठाने का विचार है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त प्राचीन सूर्य मन्दिर के संरक्षण एवं रख-रखाव के लिये सरकार का कितनी धनराशि खर्च करने का विचार है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री अरविंद नेताम) : (क) और (ख) जी हां, स्मारक के पत्थरों के बाहरी भागों और मूर्तियों के संरक्षण एवं प्रचलित रासायनिक सफाई के अतिरिक्त आवश्यक संरचनात्मक मरम्मतें कराने का प्रस्ताव है । मन्दिर के चारों ओर के क्षेत्र को रमणीय बनाया जा रहा है ।

पत्थरों के संरक्षण की समस्याओं का स्थानीय अध्ययन करने के लिए और उपयुक्त उपायों का सुझाव देने के लिए विभिन्न विद्या विषयों, जैसे भू-विज्ञान, जीव-विज्ञान आदि, के सदस्यों को मिलाकर एक विशेषज्ञ समिति नियुक्त की गयी है

उपर्युक्त कार्यकलापों के लिए 1976-77 के दौरान लगभग चार लाख रुपये खर्च करने का प्रस्ताव किया गया है ।

Landless Labourers

1917. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state.

(a) State-wise number and proportion of landless peasants for the latest available year;

(b) whether Government have any data to show the incidence of employment and unemployment, State-wise, among the landless peasants; and

(c) if so, the break-up thereof State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Madhya Pradesh Government's Proposal for Basic Amenities to Slums

1918 SHRI G. C. DIXIT: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state

(a) whether Madhya Pradesh Government have sent a proposal to Central Government for making available basic amenities to the slums that have come up on the Central Government land there; and

(b) if so, Central Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Junior Engineers In C.P.W.D.

1919. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) how many Junior Engineers who are working in CPWD for more than

10 years are not declared as permanent Government Servants; and

(b) when were the permanent posts reviewed last time?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH):

(a): Civil	Electrical
1130	119

(b): In April, 1974.

High Altitude National Park in Sikkim

1920. SHRI S. K. RAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Sikkim has approached the Central Government for setting up of a High Altitude National Park in that State to preserve its unique wild life; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Central Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) and (b). Not, so far. However, an area for establishing such a Park has been identified during the visit of the Inspector General of Forests in June last. The State Government has stated that it will approach the Centre after the area is surveyed and the management Plan prepared by it.

Auction of Plots in Vivek Vihar, Delhi

1921. SHRI B. N. REDDY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of plots in Vivek Vihar, Shahdara, Delhi (Jhilmil Tahirpur Residential Scheme) yet to be auctioned/re-auctioned/allotted by the Delhi Development Authority;

(b) the reasons why these plots have not been disposed of so far; and

(c) the present plans for disposing them of?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) to (c). Out of about 1400 plots in Vivek Vihar/Jhilmil Tahirpur colony of Delhi Development Authority, about 250 plots are still available for allotment. Most of these plots are reserved for allotment to those whose plots have been acquired and to whom alternative accommodation has to be allotted in accordance with the provisions of the scheme. After the claims of those, whose plots have been acquired, are settled, the remaining plots will be disposed of by auction.

Warna Project in Maharashtra State

1922. SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the broad features of the Warna Project, Maharashtra State regarding the final location, the water requirements in thousand million cubic feet and the estimated acreage that would be brought under irrigation, Tahsilwise in Sangli and Kolhapur districts, alongwith the respective mode of conveying water *e.g.* canal irrigation and lift irrigation;

(b) whether the drought prone areas of eastern part of Miraj Tahsil, Sangli district are going to be benefited by supplying water; if so, the acreage thereof;

(c) the crop pattern for which the water would be used; the estimated expenditure; and

(d) the time by which the project is likely to be completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) The Government of Maharashtra have informed that the Warna project will be located at village Chandoli in Shirali Taluka of Sangli District. The gross water utilisation planned is 36.8 thousand million cubic feet. The area to be irrigated annually is as under.—

District	Tehsil	Area in ha.
Sangli	1. Shirala	10900
	2. Walva	31286
	3. Miraj	8624
	Total for Sangli District	50800
Kolhapur	1. Shahuwadi	2574
	2. Panhala	3206
	3. Hatkangle	13478
	4. Shirol	14342
	Total Kolhapur District	33600

Irrigatitn by flow will be 66520 ha. and 17880 ha. will be by lift.

(b) Warna Project will not benefit drought prone eastern part of Miraj Tehsil of Sangli District.

(c) The cropping pattern proposed is as under:

	%
Sugar Cane	10
Long Stapple cotton	16
Green manure	20
Hot weather ground nut	10
Rabi maize	17
Hot weather fodder	5
Hot weather onion	6
Rabi gram	16
Chillies	12

The project is estimated to cost Rs. 81.98 crores.

(d) The project is likely to be completed by 1983.

Allotment of Land to Group Housing Societies in Shahdara

1923. SHRI V. MAYAVAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Planning Cell of the D.D.A. has published a map under the heading land allotment of Group IV societies in Shahdara and have indicated that Patparganj has also some pockets marked for the Group Housing Societies;

(b) whether in this area the land has already been allotted to some societies who have started developing the land;

(c) whether some societies have also requested for allotment of land in Patparganj area; and

(d) if so, when Government propose to allot the land to all the societies registered so far?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir

(d) Land can be allotted to all registered societies only when all the formalities in that connection are completed.

Removal of Land Reforms Cases from Judicial Review

1924 SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Minister of State for Industry and Civil Supplies assured that necessary amendments in the

Constitution would be made to "absolutely remove" all land reform cases from judicial review; and

(b) if so, steps taken in that direction?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

School Dropouts Among S C & S.T. Children

1925. SHRI D K. PANDA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are worried about the high rate of school dropouts among the children belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and weaker sections of the society;

(b) if so, how many did dropout in the years 1973-74, 1974-75, 1975-76 in the rural areas and slums in urban areas; and

(c) what concrete steps Government have taken to arrest it?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) to (c). While no recent All India Study has been made of the drop outs to the school stage, it is well known that the extent of wastage, particularly at the primary level is high. The incidence is particularly high among children living in the rural areas and urban slums. The Government is deeply concerned about this problem. The measures taken to tackle the problem so far include the following:

(i) Provision of ancillary services in primary schools;

(ii) Orientation programmes for teachers and administrators to sensitise them to the problem and the measures necessary to tackle it;

(iii) Introduction of programmes of Non-formal education to enable the dropouts to complete their elementary and secondary education.

Subsidy due to Credit Institute

1926. SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the large amount of subsidies due to the credit institutions under the Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Agency Scheme are not being paid by the State Governments; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) No subsidy from State Governments is payable to Credit Institutions under the Central Sector Scheme of Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Agency.

(b) Does not arise.

Minor Irrigation Projects in Gujarat

1927. SHRI P. GANGA REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently cleared three minor irrigation projects schemes of Gujarat; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) No minor irrigation project of Gujarat State is pending with this Ministry for clearance.

(b) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

दिल्ली में खुले मेनहोलों के कारण मृत्यु

1928. श्री हरी सिंह : क्या निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि वर्ष 1975 में और 23 जून, 1976 को दिल्ली नगर निगम के क्षेत्र मे खुले मेनहोलों में गिरने से कुछ बच्चो की मृत्यु हो गई थी ;

(ख) यदि हा तो उनकी संख्या कितनी है; और

(ग) सरकार ने इस बात को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की है कि 'मेनहोल' खुले न रहे ?

निर्माण और आवास मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एच० के० एल० भगत): (क) तथा (ख). वर्ष 1975 में दिल्ली नगर निगम के क्षेत्र मे एक खुले मेनहोल में गिर कर केवल एक बच्चे की मृत्यु हुई थी किन्तु 23 जून, 1976 को ऐसी कोई घटना नही हुई।

(ग) सम्बन्धित कर्मचारियों द्वारा नियमित निगरानी रखी जाती है और ज्यों ही मेनहोल के ढक्कन गुम होने/टूट-फूट हो जाने का कोई मामला ध्यान मे आता है, इस का तुरन्त प्रबन्ध कर दिया जाता है।

Recommendations of Sivaraman Committee

1929 SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state.

(a) whether the recommendations of the Sivaraman Committee has been accepted by the Government in which it is suggested that Rs 295 crores be lent out by Cooperative Credit Societies and other like agencies,

(b) whether commercial and regional rural banks do not figure in the Scheme and Cooperatives are still largely controlled by rich farmers; if so, whether there is lurking fear or danger that the consumption loans may go to the not so poor;

(c) whether out of Rs. 295 crores, Rs. 170 crores was for those with no land or less than half an acre and Rs 125 crores for those owning land between 0 5 acres and 5 acres; and

(d) if so, whether supervisory bodies with powers are to be instituted to see its implementation so that economic base of the rural poor is strengthened?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) to (c) The recommendations of the Export Committee on Consumption Credit (Sivaraman Committee) are under Government's consideration The Committee has estimated that the funds needed for meeting pure consumption credit of the rural poor having 'nil' holdings or holdings measuring between 01 acre to 5 acres will be of the order of Rs 170 crores for the first year of operation, and those for the class of rural people having land holdings above 0 50 acres but not above 5 acres will be of the order of Rs 125 crores. The Committee has recommended that out of the sum of Rs. 170 crores required for the first category of people, Rs 70 crores will be financed through the Cooperatives after they are duly strengthened and for financing the balance Rs 100 crores required for meeting the consumption needs of the 'grey areas', the State Governments will have to find resources either through special taxation or reappropriation. The Committee has further recommended that the Central Government should discuss with the State Governments the question to what extent they can assist the States in the matter.

In order to minimise the control of rich farmers on the Cooperatives, the Committee has recommended that legislative measures should be taken immediately by all State Governments for enforcing universal membership in all primary agricultural cooperative credit societies on the lines of the laws passed by the Government of Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh.

So far as commercial banks and Regional Rural Banks are concerned, the Committee has recommended that the Department of Revenue and Banking should issue guidelines to those banks to provide consumption credit to their clientele as per the Committee's recommendations pertaining to Cooperative Societies

(d) No, Sir

Integrated rural development

1930 SHRI VASANT SATHE Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government have formulated any programme under the integrated rural development scheme,

(b) if so its main features areas selected, financial provision made during the current year the programme organisations set up at Central and State levels, and

(c) the amount earmarked for Maharashtra and other States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) A special paper on integrated rural development was presented by the Union Finance Minister to Parliament alongwith the budget documents for the year 1976-77 The paper gave details of a rural development programme directed towards making optimum use of available local resources through purposive inputs of science and technology for the benefit of the rural poor.

The Department of Rural Development in the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation has been given the overall responsibility for coordinating the programme.

During the preparatory phase, the Department of Agricultural Research and Education (DARE) with the help of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has undertaken to prepare resource inventories and action plans for the following districts:—

Mehboobnagar, Kamrup, Rohtas, Kutch, Hissar, Kangra, Anant Nag, Cannanore, Tumkur, Bastar, Chandrapur Garo Hills, Puri, Hoshiarpur, Banswara, Dharmapuri, Mirzapur, Tehri Garhwal and Bankura

At the appropriate stage a Committee headed by Member (Agriculture) Planning Commission will review the progress achieved by the programme and will suggest solutions to problems encountered in the field.

These action plans are being drawn up on the basis of the following guidelines —

(a) the programme must provide gainful employment to persons below the poverty line in the village community (preferably marginal farmers, landless labourers, artisans and women),

(b) these employment opportunities should be created through the application of science and technology in making optimum use of the existing local resources—human, animal, plant, soil, water, mineral and other resources.

(c) the programme should be simple enough to operate and cheap enough to ensure that it is self-sustaining and capable of being replicated under similar or varying conditions

The programme will have a built-in bias in favour of the rural poor, it involves inputs of science and technology in preparing action plans for making optimum use of existing local resources and finally, it involves educators, scientists and young persons drawn from the local community in vetting draft plans and in translating these plans into action It will have no rigid structure and each plan will be tailored to suit local conditions and possibilities

A financial provision of Rs 15 crores has been made in the budget of the Ministry of Finance for 1976-77.

(c) No funds have been earmarked to different State programmes so far, since the action plans are yet to be finalised.

Soil and water management project in Nayyar Command area of Kerala

1931 SHRI C K CHANDRAPPAN Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Kerala Government's proposal for the continuance of the Pilot Project for soil and water management in Nayyar Command area during 1976-77, is pending with the Central Government for long, and

(b) Government's reaction on it?

THE STATE MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) (a) The proposal for the continuance of the Pilot Project for Soil and Water Management in Nayyar Command Area during 1976-77 is not pending with the Central Government The sanction for its continuance for 1976-77 has already been issued.

(b) Does not arise.

Ban on cultivation of Kesari dal

1932. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:
SHRI R. K. SINHA:
SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state·

(a) whether any State Government has sought the Central Government's permission for imposing a ban on the cultivation of Kesari dal; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof and decision taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir, the Government of Uttar Pradesh have submitted a draft Ordinance entitled "Uttar Pradesh Kesari Gram (Prohibition) Ordinance, 1976' The provisions of the Ordinance are to prohibit not only cultivation of Kesari gram but also prohibits sale or manufacture of any of its products The details of the draft ordinance are as under —

No person shall—

(i) cultivate kesari gram (Lathyrus sativus); or

(ii) sell, or offer or expose for sale, or have in his possession for purpose of sale, under any description or for use as an ingredient for the preparation of any goods intended for sale, Kesari gram (Lathyrus sativus) or any product thereof; or

(iii) manufacture kesari dal or any other product of kesari gram (lathyrus sativus).

Explanation:—For the purposes of this section, Kesari gram flour, Kesari

flour, or mixture of kesari gram or kesari dal with Bengali gram (Cicer arietinum) or Bengal gram dal or Bengali dal flour or with any other dal or any other flour, shall be deemed to be a product of kesari gram.

The draft ordinance is under consideration of the Government of India.

Foodgrains supplied to States and Union Territories

1933. SHRI P. GANGADEB: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of wheat, rice, and coarse grains that has been allocated to States and Union Territories from the Central Pool during the first six months of the year;

(b) whether the total quantity allotted to States has not been lifted; and

(c) if so, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) 41.95 lakh tonnes.

(b) and (c). Due to easy availability of foodgrains in the open market, the demand on the public distribution system was less and the full quantity allotted from Central Pool was therefore not lifted.

Report of the Committee on Urban Development needs in Madras Metropolitan Region

1934. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 746 on 10th May, 1976 regarding Madras Urban Development Project and state:

(a) whether the report of the Committee appointed to assess the Urban Development needs of the Madras Metropolitan Region has been received by the Government; and

(b) if so, the Government's decision thereon?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Sale of Rice and Wheat at Ration Shops in Calcutta at High Prices

1935. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the citizens of Calcutta and other rationing areas are compelled to purchase rice at the rate of Rs. 154/- per quintal though its purchase price is Rs. 119/- per quintal and wheat at the rate of Rs. 140/- per quintal, the purchase price of which is Rs. 105/- per quintal;

(b) if so, the reasons for making so much profit by selling rice and wheat from ration shops; and

(c) what steps the Ministry propose to adopt so that the people of Calcutta can get edible boiled rice, which is procured from within the State of West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The purchase price of wheat (naked grain) is Rs 105 per quintal and the ex-mill purchase price of coarse rice ranges between Rs. 117 to 127 per quintal in different States. After taking into account procurement and distribution incidentals of the Food Corporation of India, the Central issue price for wheat and coarse rice has been fixed at Rs. 125 and Rs. 135 per quintal respectively and these already involve an element of subsidy.

The consumer issue prices are fixed by the State Government after adding to the Central issue price the incidental charges on distribution, retailer's margin and the States administrative charges. The price so worked out by the West Bengal Government comes to Rs. 140 per quintal for wheat and Rs. 154 quintal for coarse rice.

Apart from retailers' margin, no other profit element is involved, as the Central issue prices are subsidised.

(c) Out of the rice internally procured and that allocated from the Central pool, it is for the State Government to decide as to which of the rice should be allocated to Calcutta or to the other areas. However, out of the Central pool allocations given to West Bengal Government, every effort is made to give the maximum possible quantity of per-boiled rice.

Effect of Increase in Price of Agricultural Inputs on Production

1936. SHRI S. B. PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether production cost of sugarcane, cotton and other cereals has increased as a result of increase in prices of chemical fertilisers, agricultural wages, irrigation rates, power rates and other inputs and farmers have to suffer huge loss due to the present prices fixed and its consequent effect on the production; and

(b) if so, action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) and (b). During the last year, prices of fertilisers, a critical input for crops, have been reduced four times since July, 1975. Prices of certified seeds, sold by the National Seeds Corporation, have also been reduced. On the other hand, prices/rates of some other inputs, e.g. irrigation rates, agricultural wages, have registered an increase. The changes in costs of inputs and other relevant factors are taken into account in fixing the administered prices. The prices received by farmers from the sale of sugarcane and cotton are generally higher than the minimum prices fixed by the Government. In the case of cereals, procurement operations have helped prevent the market prices from falling below the procurement prices.

Production of Sesamum

1937. SHRI D. B CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of sesamum has been increased; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) and (b) The production of sesamum for 1975-76 is estimated at 4.65 lakh tonnes as against the production of 3.92 lakh tonnes in 1974-75. This shows an increase of about 18.6 per cent.

Damage Caused by Rivers in Orissa

1938. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government has received reports from the State of Orissa regarding the damage caused by the rivers submerging several villages; and

(b) if so, the assistance extended by the Central Government to flood victims in that State?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) Government of Orissa have reported that Bolangir, Kalahandi, Koraput, Puri and Phulbani districts have been affected by floods and heavy rains in July-August, 1976. The floods and heavy rains have caused considerable damage.

(b) Consequent upon the acceptance by the Government of the Sixth Finance Commission's recommendations, the relief measures will have to be financed by the State Government from its own resources with the help of 'margin' money provided by the Commission and suitable re-adjustment of their Plan outlays.

Removal of Beggars from Cities

1939 SHRI S. R. DAMANI:

SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANWAR:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state·

(a) whether Government have information about steps taken by some State Governments to remove beggars from cities and towns;

(b) if so, the brief account thereof; and

(c) whether similar action will be taken in respect of Union Territories?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) The Government of Maharashtra have amended the Bombay Prevention of Begging Act, 1959 to provide for removal of beggars from Greater Bombay.

(b) A statement is attached.

(c) Delhi Administration has also taken steps in this regard. For instance, in 1975-76, 4935 beggars were arrested. They are also planning to develop some Work Centres and make available able bodied beggers to Development Department for their projects. They are planning to expand capacity in Home and Work Centres.

Statement

In order to obviate the nuisance of beggary, Government of Maharashtra has launched a crash programme for arrest of all types of beggars from the Greater Bombay area. Able bodied beggars are externed and provided employment so that they can become real wage earners. Those who jump externment order and return to Greater Bombay area are arrested and prosecuted.

2. A special Reception Centre has been set up at Goregaon a Suburb of Greater Bombay. Two courts of special Judicial Magistrates have been set up for trial of arrested beggars.

3. The disabled, diseased or old and infirm beggars are detained in a Government Institution and provided with maintenance and Medical care. The Juvenile Beggars are accommodated in a Remand Home in Central Bombay where they are given not only necessary maintenance but also training in craft and certain basic elementary education.

4. In order to enlist wide public support for this operation, a State Level Committee has been set up with the Chief Minister as the Chairman. The members include individuals who have had a distinguished record of public service. This State Level Committee is further assisted by a small Executive Committee with the Minister of State for Social Welfare as Chairman and a few members of the State Level Committee as members.

5. A separate fund under the Chief Minister's Relief Fund, called the Chief Ministers Relief Fund (Distressed Persons' Relief) has been set up. The proceeds of the Fund will be utilised for rehabilitation and welfare schemes of not only beggars but also of other distressed sections of the society *e.g.*, orphan, destitute children, women in distress, physically handicapped.

6. An intensive publicity campaign highlighting the message of anti-beggary is also under way.

7. As on August 20, 1976, 9900 beggars have been arrested of which 3333 are able bodied They have been externed and sent to sites at Kukdi and Jaekwadi Irrigation Projects in Ahmednagar District and offered employment on daily wage basis 4215 beggars classified as disabled, old and infirm have been detained in existing Beggar Homes and 250 Juvenile Beggars have been kept in Remand Home.

Demolition of Bungalows on Windsor Place, Janpath, Ashoka Road and Raisina Road, New Delhi

1940. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the bungalows on Windsor Place, Janpath, Ashoka Road and Raisina Road in New Delhi are going to be demolished; and

(b) how this land is going to be utilised?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The land will be utilised for establishment of hotels as per the requirements of proposed Zonal Plan.

नेहरू युवक केन्द्र में युवक समायोजक की नियुक्ति

1941. श्रीमती सावित्री श्याम :

श्री कशंर राव सावन्त .

क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नेहरू युवक केन्द्र (नेहरू यूथ सेन्टर) में युवक समायोजक के पदों पर तदर्थ नियुक्ति सम्बन्धी नियमों को पुनरीक्षित किया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरे क्या हैं;

(ग) क्या युवक समायोजकों के रिक्त पदों का पूर्ति अब केवल प्रतिनियुक्ति पर सरकारी कर्मचारियों को नियुक्त करके की जायेगी, और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उक्त निर्णय कब लिया गया ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री अरविन्द नेताम) . (क) से (घ) [नेहरू युवक केन्द्रों के युवक समन्वयकों के पदों के भर्ती नियमों को अभी तक अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है। इस बीच युवक समन्वयकों के पदों को तदर्थ आधार पर भरा जा रहा है । वर्तमान पद्धति के अनुसार राज्य सरकारों से नाम मांगे जाते हैं और इस प्रकार नामजद व्यक्तियों का केन्द्रीय चयन समिति द्वारा साक्षात्कार लिया जाता है और उक्त समिति की सिफारिशों के आधार पर नियुक्तियां की जाती हैं । सरकार प्रतिनियुक्ति पर अधिकारियों को नियुक्त करने पर वरियता देती है ।

Irrigation under 20-Point Programme

1942. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bihar State has registered a 15 per cent increase in the irrigation potential during 1975-76 under the 20-Point Programme; and

(b) what are the facilities extended through four major projects of the Gandak, the Kosi, the Sone high level canal and the Chandran reservoir, in hectares alongwith their targets?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) The increase in irrigation potential created in Bihar during 1975-76 through major and medium schemes was about 5 per cent.

(b) The potential targetted and that achieved on these schemes is as under:

	Ultimate Benefits	Benefits Achieved
	('000' ha.)	ha
1. Gandak . .	1151	435
2. Kosi (including Western Kosi and Rajpur Canals) . .	873	410
3. Sone high level Canal	161	110
4. Chandran Reservoir	63	63

Enquiry into Malpractices in Imports of Foodgrains from U.S.A.

1943. SHRI R. K. SINHA:

SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the investigations into malpractices committed by U.S. grain companies in exporting grain to India have been completed; if so, the findings thereof;

(b) whether Government propose to claim any compensation for these malpractices; and if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) the position regarding some court cases filed in U.S. courts by the Food Corporation of India against some U.S. grain exporters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) The investigations by U.S. Government into the malpractices committed by U.S. grain companies in the export of grain to various countries, including India, are still in progress

(b) and (c). Government have recently filed preliminary claim against five U S grain supplying firms in the first week of May in the federal District Court for Southern Region in New York claiming damages in respect of grain shipments during the period 1961 to 1975. Details are being processed and the whole matter is subjudice.

Central Body on Technology for Rural Areas

1944. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a central body on technology for rural areas; and

(b) if so, the functions of the proposed body?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Food Production Programme under 20-Point Programme

1945. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States who have made assessments of the likely increase in food production on the completion of their schemes under the 20-Point Programme; and

(b) the main features of the programme sent by the State of Karnataka for the approval of the Central Government and the reaction of Central Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATON (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) It is not possible to assess precisely the likely increase in food production on the completion of various Schemes under the 20-Point Programme, since (i) some of the Schemes have only an indirect bearing on food production, (ii) it is difficult to segregate the benefits that would accrue to foodgrains alone and (iii) foodgrain production would depend on a number of factors of which Schemes under 20-Point Programme are only a part.

(b) The 20-Point Economic Programme envisages, inter alia creation of an additional irrigation potential of 5 million hectares through major and medium irrigation schemes in the country. The share of Karnataka State in the 5 million hectare programme is 212,000 hectares. During 1975-76, an additional irrigation potential of 45,000 hectares was created in the State. The target for 1976-77 is to create an additional potential of 37,000 hectares, leaving a balance of 130,000 hectares to be created during 1977—79. The State Governments, including Karnataka, have been requested to provide necessary funds, etc. for their on-going irrigation schemes with a view to completing them as early as possible. An advance plan assistance of Rs. 2.15 crores was given during 1975-76 to the Government of Karnataka for experiting work on Malaprabha Scheme.

सचेतक सम्मेलन

1946. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या संसदीय कार्य मंत्री सचेतक सम्मेलन के बारे में 15 मार्च, 1976 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 587 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या आगामी अखिल भारतीय सचेतक सम्मेलन की तिथि तथा स्थान के बारे में कोई निर्णय कर लिया गया है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्री (श्री के० रघुरामैया): आगामी अखिल भारतीय सचेतक सम्मेलन की तारीख तथा स्थान के बारे मे अभी तक कोई निर्णय नही लिया गया है।

Survey Report Re. Multi-Purpos Dams Over River Bagmati, Kamala and Kosi in Bihar

1947. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question Nos 3650, 3651 and 3669 on 10th May, 1976 and state:

(a) what are the benefits, feasibility, costs and advantages about the suggestions for multi-purpose dams over river Bagmati near Nuntha, over river Kamala and over river Kosi near Barahkhetra with a view to effectively solve the problems of flood, drought and power shortage in Bihar;

(b) whether survey for the above projects had been made and report prepared long ago with the concurrence of the Government of Nepal;

(c) if so, facts thereof; and

(d) whether talks with Nepal on the above projects for their early implementation are being or have been held recently, if so, result therefrom?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) to (d). A project report for construction of a high dam across the Kosi at Barahkshetra in Nepal was prepared after detailed surveys and investigations in 1950. Investigations were also carried out for a dam at alternate sites on the Kosi. These sites, however, were not found suitable. Since these investigations were carried out a long time ago, it is necessary to up-to-date these investigations, revise the cost of the project and reassess the benefits.

Since sites for construction of dams on the Kosi, Bagmati and Kamala are located in the Nepalese territory, approval of His Majesty's Government of Nepal would be necessary for undertaking the surveys.

It has not been possible so far to discuss the matter with His Majesty's Government of Nepal. Efforts would, however, be made to take it up with His Majesty's Government of Nepal at an opportune time

सामुदायिक विकास खण्डों के कार्यों का मूल्यांकन और उन पर खर्चा

1948. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा सामुदायिक विकास खण्डों पर कुल कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गई है अथवा की जा रही है तथा 1975-76 में प्रत्येक राज्य में कितनी कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गई ?

(ख) क्या सरकार ने कभी सामुदायिक विकास खण्डों के कार्यों का मूल्यांकन किया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या परिणाम निकले तथा क्या सरकार उनके कार्यों से संतुष्ट है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां): (क) राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद के निर्णय के अनुसरण में सामुदायिक विकास कार्यक्रम राज्य प्लान योजना के रूप में वर्गीकृत किया गया था और उसे 1 अप्रैल 1969 से राज्य क्षेत्र को हस्तांतरित कर दिया गया था, इस प्रकार हमारे पास सामुदायिक विकास खंडों के बारे में व्यय के आंकड़े नहीं है।

(ख) और (ग) सामुदायिक विकास कार्यक्रम योजना राज्य प्लान योजना होने के कारण मूल्यांकन का प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

विदेशों में 'पंचांगों' की मांग

1949. श्री लाल जी भाई : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या भारतीय ज्योतिष सोसाइटी के अनुसार विदेशों में, खासतौर से पश्चिमी देशों में, भारत में प्रकाशित विभिन्न प्रकार के पंचागों की भारी मांग है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार इस विषय में क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री अरविन्द नेताम): (क) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार के पास कोई सूचना नहीं है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Fire in Hindustan Housing Factory in South Delhi

1950. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a big fire broke out in the premises of the Hindustan Housing Factory in South Delhi on the 30th June, 1976;

(b) whether the fire could not be brought under control even after eleven hours; if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the fire again erupted the same evening, and

(d) if so, the causes of fire and loss to the factory property?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI H K L BHAGAT) (a) to (d). A fire was noticed in the premises of the Hindustan Housing Factory in the morning 30th June, 1976 at about 2 45 A M Immediately the fire tenders were notified and they reached the spot at 3.13 A.M and brought the fire under control by about 2.10 P M. Fire fighting operations took a long time because water had to be fetched from a considerable distance A small fire again erupted in the evening but was immediately brought under control The cause of the fire as given by the Fire Adviser, Government of India, was spontaneous cumbustion in saw dust heap due to excessive heat generated within The loss to the factory is estimated to be about Rs. 1,05,000 at book value

Effect of 'Smut' Disease on Wheat Crop

1951. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was serious attack of 'Smut' disease on wheat crop during the last rabi season; and

(b) if so, the total damage to the wheat crop?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) and (b). There was incidence of loose 'smut' on wheat in the States of West Bengal, Assam, Bihar, Punjab and Orissa during rabi season of 1975-76 Reliable estimates of losses caused by loose 'smut' are not available.

Illegal Trade in Skins

1952 SHRI CHANDRA BHAL MANI TIWARI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the article in a local Daily of 2nd August, 1976 regarding illegal trade in skins; and

(b) action Government propose to take against Air France and its Officer allegedly indulging in this illegal trade of skins?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) On 22-4-75, 73 bales of Reptile and Wild Animal skins including Jackal skins valued at Rs. 6,45,000 being attempted to be smuggled out by Air France flight were seized partly at Palam Airport and partly in the Air France Cargo Warehouse at the airport Four staff members of Air France were arrested. In this seizure case, action is being taken under the Customs Act 1962

Handing over of Kalkaji Bengali Rehabilitation Colony to D.D.A.

1953 SHRI SUBODH HANSDA: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal for handing over Kalkaji Bengali Rehabilitation Colony including disposal

of vacant and non-allotted plots to Delhi Development Authority; and

(b) whether he has received any representation on the subject and steps taken in allotting a large number of vacant plots?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G VENKATSWAMY): (a) Yes, Sir, in pursuance of a policy decision, a proposal is under consideration to transfer the lands earmarked for common purposes such as community centre, religious sites, shopping sites and Group Housing to the Delhi Development Authority

(b) Individual residential plots which are interspersed in the Colony will continue to be allotted by Department of Rehabilitation

Australian Collaboration for Grading and Storage of Apples

1954 SHRI SYED AHMED AGA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the Jammu and Kashmir Government have submitted a proposal for grading and storage of fruits in collaboration with Australian Government;

(b) whether the Central Government have approved of this collaboration; and

(c) whether earlier for Jammu and Kashmir Government had also proposed collaboration with the Government of Bulgaria for fruit processing?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Australian Government has been approached for the services of an expert and equipment and have agreed, in principle, to provide one expert for two years and equipment for the establishment of a trial bushel cool storage shed and trial packing shed.

(c) No such proposal was received from the Government of Jammu and Kashmir.

दिल्ली में अनधिकृत भूमि को सरकार द्वारा अपने अधिकार में लेने के लिए मुआवजा देना

1955. श्री प्रताप सिंह नेगी : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार ने दिल्ली में समस्त अनधिकृत भूमि पर कब्जा कर लिया है

(ख) क्या उन व्यक्तियों से, जिन्होंने पावर आफ अटार्नी पर भूमि खरीदी थी और किन्हीं कारणों से उस जमीन पर मकान नहीं बना सके थे, 1 जनवरी, 1976 को फार्म भरवाये गये थे,

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार उन्हें मुआवजा देने का है, और

(घ) यदि हां, तो कब तक ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्री (श्री के० रघुरामैया) : (क) यह स्पष्ट नहीं है कि "अनधिकृत भूमि" शब्द से क्या अभिप्राय है । तथा दिल्ली के योजनागत विकास तथा अन्य सार्वजनिक प्रयोजनों के लिये जो भूमि अपेक्षित है उसको अर्जित करने के लिए अधिसूचनायें अधिकांशत. जारी कर दी गई है ।

(ख) दिसम्बर, 1975 '1 जनवरी, 1976 में यह नोटिस किया गया था कि जमनापार क्षेत्र में कई व्यक्तियों ने मुख्तारनामें देकर भूमि बेची थी । इस प्रकार की भूमि के खरीदारों को कहा गया था कि वे उक्त

खरीदारों के बारे में जिनसे/जिनके माध्यम से उन्होंने प्लाट खरीदे थे ताकि दिल्ली भूमि (अन्तरण पर प्रतिबन्ध) अधिनियम, 1972 के उपबन्धों का उल्लंघन करके भूमि बेचने के लिए उनके विरुद्ध मामले दायर करने के प्रश्न की जांच की जा सके।

(ग) मुआवजा केवल उनको दिया जायेगा जिनकी भूमि सीधे उन्ही से अर्जित की गई है तथा जो भूमि अर्जन अधिनियम, 1894 के अधीन इसके पात्र है।

(घ) कोई निश्चित तारीख नहीं दी जा सकती क्योंकि यह अर्जन करने की कार्यवाही के पूरा होने के लिए लगने वाले समय पर निर्भर करता है।

Damaged Foodgrains

1956 SHRI K SURYANARAYANA Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the foodgrains had got damaged in open stocks covered with "polythene" in Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and also in some other states;

(b) whether the damaged foodgains have been damped in pits by the F.C I officials unauthorisedly; and

(c) if so, whether the Government propose to assess the quantum of loss in all the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE). (a) to (c) The Food Corporation of India have reported that some quantities of foodgrains stored in the open covered with polythene in Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and some other States were affected by rains. The salvaging of the affected stocks is in progress and the total quantity damaged will be known when the salvaging is completed Unauthorised dumping of foodgrains was done only by the depot staff at Imalia in Bulandshair District of Uttar Pradesh and the net quantity of damaged wheat so dumped has been assessed by the Corporation at about 30 quintals.

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में प्रकाशन कार्य में लगे कर्मचारी

1957. श्री अमरनाथ प्रसाद मण्डल : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) मंत्रालय में हिन्दी निदेशालय के अलावा अन्य कौन कौन सी प्रकाशन संस्थाएं है उनके प्रकाशन क्या हैं और वहां सम्पादन और अनुवाद कार्य में कितने कर्मचारी लगे हैं;

(ख) क्या राष्ट्रीय पुस्तक न्यास द्वारा प्रकाशित पुस्तकों में अधिकतम संख्या अंग्रेजी पुस्तकों की है तथा अंग्रेजी पुस्तको के प्रकाशन मे लगे कर्मचारियों की संख्या भी अधिक है, और

(ग) यदि हां, तो स्थिति में सुधार लाने और राजभाषा हिन्दी और अन्य भारतीय भाषाओं के लेखन प्रकाशन और सम्पादन को बढ़ावा देने के लिये क्या व्यवस्था की जा रही है?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री अरविन्द नेताम): (क) मंत्रालय में दो प्रकाशन सेल है, एक का संबंध अंग्रेजी के प्रकाशनों से तथा दूसरे का हिन्दी के प्रकाशनों से है। इन सेलो द्वारा अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी की कुछ विवरणिकाओं के अतिरिक्त अंग्रेजी में दो त्रैमासिक पत्रिकाएं और एक मासिक डाइजेस्ट तथा हिन्दी में दो त्रैमासिक पत्रिकाएं और एक मासिक डाइजेस्ट प्रकाशित किये जाते हैं।

अंग्रेजी क्षेत्र में संपादन और प्रकाशन में कार्य कर रहे कर्मचारियों की संख्या 5 है तथा हिन्दी में संपादन, अनुवाद एवं प्रकाशन में 9 कर्मचारी लगे हुए हैं।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) अंग्रेजी प्रकाशनों का हिन्दी रूपान्तर प्रकाशित करने की यथासंभव पूरी कोशिश की जाती है। हिन्दी के इस तरह के प्रकाशनों की संख्या प्रति वर्ष धीरे धीरे बढ़ती ही जा रही है। हिन्दी के प्रकाशन कार्य को और मजबूत बनाने तथा उसे समेकित करने के लिए हिन्दी प्रकाशनों के कार्य को मंत्रालय के हिन्दी अनुवाद एकक में केन्द्रीत किया गया है।

इसी तरह से, राष्ट्रीय पुस्तक न्यास में भी "नेशनल बायोग्राफी", "स्टेट सीरीज" आदि क्रममाला के अन्तर्गत भारतीय भाषाओं में बड़ी मात्रा में पुस्तकें प्रकाशित करने की कोशिश की जा रही है।

Provision for promotion of Sanskrit

1958. SHRI MOHAN SWARUP: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased state:

(a) whether Government have increased the provision for the promotion of Sanskrit from Rs 2.75 crores provided in the last Plan to Rs. 5.2 crores for the Fifth Five Year Plan and whether Rs 1.2 crores would be spent thereon during the current financial year;

(b) if so, the salient features of the Scheme; and

(c) the other measures taken for the promotion of Sanskrit?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NATAM): (a) to (c). The Fourth Plan provision for the development and propagation of Sanskrit of Rs. 2.75 crores was fully utilised and a provision of Rs. 5.2 crores figures in the draft Fifth Five Year Plan. A budget provision of Rs. 1.33 crores exists for the various plan and non-plan schemes for the current financial year.

The following are the salient features of the various schemes that are being implemented for propagation and development of Sanskrit:

(i) Financial assistance to Voluntary Sanskrit Organisations—Under this scheme upto 75 per cent of the approved expenditure is given as grant to Voluntary Sanskrit Organisations. The items of expenditure include salary of teachers, scholarships, library equipment and building purposes.

(ii) Scholarships—Students studying in the Shastri and Acharya or their equivalent classes in the traditional Sanskrit Pathshalas are given scholarships on merit basis at the rate of Rs 60 and Rs 100 respectively per mensem. Post-Matric scholarships to Sanskrit students in the Intermediate, B.A, M.A. and Ph D courses in the modern universities are given at the rate of Rs. 40, Rs 50, Rs. 100 and Rs 200 respectively. There is also a scheme for award of research scholarships to products of Sanskrit Pathshalas. This is meant to encourage the students who pass out of the Acharya classes, to engage in Research in Sanskrit. Under this scheme a scholar is paid Rs. 200 per month for a period of two years normally.

(iii) Publication—Government of India gives grants for publishing original works in Sanskrit by authors and publishers. It also encourages the printing and publication of critical editions of rare manuscripts sponsored by established institutions and libraries; it enables manuscript libraries to produce descriptive catalogues of manuscripts available with

them; it also purchases in bulk, publications brought out on and concerning Sanskrit literature and gives regular grant-in-aid to Sanskrit journals with a view to improve their quality and content.

(iv) Government of India also assist State Governments in the latter's programmes for promotion of Sanskrit This assistance is given under a Centrally sponsored scheme Eminent Sanskrit scholars who are in indigent circumstances are given financial assistance up to Rs 1800 per year keeping in view their other sources of income The State Governments are also given cent per cent assistance towards modernisation of Sanskrit Pathshalas and for providing facilities for teaching Sanskrit in High and Higher Secondary schools wherever such facilities are not available

(v) The Government has established an autonomous organisation called the Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan which controls and administers five Sanskrit Vidyapeeths which are being developed as centres of higher learning and research in the field of Sanskrit

(vi) The Government has also been encouraging oratorial talents among the products of Sanskrit Pathshalas by organising an all-India Sanskrit Elocution Contest in various branches of Sanskrit learning

Apart from the above schemes which have been in operation for some time, the Government has introduced a new scheme during the current year This scheme provides for establishment of Adarsh Sanskrit Pathshalas by developing selected institutions in each State as ideal institutions among the traditional Pathshalas Such selected institutions will be eligible for 95 per cent maintenance grant and 50 to 60 per cent grant for non-recurring purposes.

Further details with regard to the measures taken for promotion of Sanskrit are available in the Annual Report of the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare for 1975-76, which has been circulated among the Members of the Lok Sabha.

Farmers' Service Societies for providing Rural Credit

1959 SHRI Y ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the State Governments were asked to set up at least one farmers' service society in each district for providing rural credit, and

(b) if so the number of service societies set up in each State so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) (a) It was suggested to the State Governments in August 1975 that 'it is desirable that farmers' Service Societies which provide integrated credit services and supplies are organised in all the districts in the country' and to begin with at least one F S S should be set-up in the districts covered by special programmes of Small Farmers Development Agency Drought Prone Areas Programme and the Command Area Development Programme State Governments have also been requested to set up at least 20 F S S within the area of operation of each Regional Rural Bank

(b) 211 Farmers' Service Societies have been set- up in various States so far State-wise number of F S S set-up is given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No LT-11960/76]

Eviction cases in Delhi Courts

1960. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state

(a) the number of cases relating to eviction under the Delhi Rent Control Act, 1958 pending in Delhi Courts on the date the Delhi Rent Control (Amendment) Act, 1976 came into force;

(b) the number of cases since disposed of; and

(c) whether the provision laid down in the amended Act regarding summary trial has been made applicable to all cases of eviction on the ground of *bona fide* requirement which were pending in the courts of Delhi on the date of coming into force of the amended Act of 1976?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI H K L BHAGAT): (a) 4593 (As on 1st December, 1975)

(b) 2475 (As on 19th August, 1976)

(c) There is no specific provision in section 25B laying down that the procedure specified in that section would apply to cases pending in the Courts of Delhi on the date on which the amending Act came into force.

However, according to the usual interpretation by the Courts with regard to past legislations, cases which were pending in the Courts on date on which the amending Act came into force would be governed by the provisions of the law, as amended by section 25B, except where the tenant had already appeared and filed his defence.

Expert Committee on Employment of Handicapped Persons

1961. SHRI P S MEHTA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government had appointed an Expert Committee for employment of the handicapped persons;

(b) if so, whether one of the recommendations is that incentive may be offered to employers who employ more physically handicapped persons in their firms;

(c) the gist of the other main recommendations made by the Expert Committee; and

(d) the steps taken by the Union Government to implement them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Construction of Houses for Harijans in Tamil Nadu

1962 SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Harijan Housing Corporation, Government of Tamil Nadu, has constructed any new houses for poor Harijans in the midst of a village among caste Hindus, and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) and (b). The information is being collected from the Government of Tamil Nadu and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as its is received.

Amendment of Copyright Act

1963. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has sent any proposals for bringing the Copyright Act upto date to various Publishers/Industries/Libraries/States for their comments;

(b) if so, the salient features of the proposals and the reaction of Publishers/Industries/Libraries/States in this regard; and

(c) when Government propose to bring forward legislation in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir Proposals to (i) accord more effective protection to authors, (ii) incorporate certain changes found necessary in the light of the experience gained in the working of the existing Copyright Act and (iii) take advantage of certain concessions offered to developing countries in the two international conventions on Copyright as revised at Paris in July, 1971, were circulated to various organisations, State Governments and individuals interested in Copyright. The proposals, particularly those which seek to give greater protection to authors, have been generally welcomed

(c) The amending Bills proposed to be introduced in the Parliament as early as possible.

Survey of unapproved colonies in Delhi

1964. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to his statement appearing in the local Hindi Daily dated the 26th July, 1976 regarding Unapproved Colonies in Delhi and state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken to approve all the Unapproved Colonies;

(b) if so, by which date the announcement will be made; and

(c) whether DDA has undertaken operations of constructing roads, etc., in such unapproved colonies in the absence of the decision of the High Power Committee?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) and (b). No decision has so far been taken

(b) No, Sir.

Survey on development of higher education in Universities of Orissa

1965 SHRI GIRDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry surveyed the Universities of Orissa to identify the degree of development in higher education field;

(b) if so, what are findings in this regard and the steps suggested by them to the Government of Orissa and to the concerned Department of the Central Government;

(c) the districts identified as backward districts in the field of education and the facilities and proposals suggested to improve the colleges of the districts; and

(d) the amount released by the University Grants Commission to the Universities in the year 1975-76?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b) According to information furnished by the University Grants

Commission, no survey, as such, of the Universities of Orissa to identify the degree of development in higher education was undertaken by the Commission. The Commission had, however, appointed a Visiting Committee to assess the Fifth Plan requirements of three Universities in Orissa, namely the Universities of Berhampur, Sambalpur and Utkal. The report of the Committee, dealing with the main aspects of education and literacy in the State includes the following recommendations:

"The State Government should set up a planning and coordinating cell at the highest level in the State to coordinate and integrate the development programmes of the universities in the State. This cell may have a nominee of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellors of all the three universities, the Education Minister of the State, the Education Secretary, a representative of the University Grants Commission and a representative of P.W.D. The establishment of such a cell will set in motion the process of inter-university cooperation in the State. Similarly, at the university level, there may be a planning and coordinating Committee which may undertake a periodical review of the activities of the university and evaluate progress of all the projects and schemes approved by the University Grants Commission and the State Government. Periodical evaluation of the progress of the programmes would help the universities in having an up-to-date knowledge of the implementation of various schemes and enable them to modify and make adjustments wherever necessary".

The report of the Visiting Committee alongwith the schemes approved by the Commission on its recommendations and the allocation of funds for them in the Fifth Plan has ben sent to the three universities in the State and the Government of Orissa in September, 1975.

(c) The Commission has not, by itself, identified any educationally backward district in the State but accoding to the information furnished by the Planning Commission the districts of Bolangir, Kalakandi, Keonjhar, Koraput, Mayurbhanj, Phulbani, Balasore and Dhenkanal have been indentified as backward areas, industrially backward districts of the State. The Commission is cosindering proposals for assistance for improvement and expansion of educational facilities received from the colleges of these areas/districts in relaxation of the usual eligibility conditions for assistance to such colleges. The Commission has further decided that, keeping in view the special position of Orissa and some other similar States, the question of development of few selected colleges may be discussed with the State Government to do planning at district level and indicate which of the colleges should be developed from the point of view of meeting the needs of students in the backward areas and tribal areas. This decision was communicated to the State Government in January, 1976. No communication has been received from the State Government in reply to this suggestion. The Commission has also recently suggested to the Vice-Chancellors of all the Universities to select one or two colleges in each district for purposes of qualitative development.

(d) The University Grants Commission released the following grants to the three Universities in Orissa during 1975-76:—

Name of the University	Grants Released	
	University	College
	Rs.	Rs.
Berhampur	8,13,616 *526	2,58,200
Sambalpur	16,15,422 *11,782	2,67,483
Utkal	29,06,420 * 86,565	3,54,365 *875

*By adjustment.

New major and medium irrigation projects of Orissa

1966. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) new major and medium irrigation projects of Orissa cleared by Central Water Commission, Technical Advisory Committee and Planning Commission so far to execute in current financial year and in Fifth Five Year Plan;

(b) the allocation provided for ongoing projects and new projects by the State Government and the assistance given by the Centre to the Government of Orissa; and

(c) whether there is any proposal with the Government to take up the major or medium irrigation projects under sub-plan for tribal areas?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) One major and nine medium irrigation schemes of Orissa have been cleared by the Planning Commission so far since January, 1975 for implementation

(b) An outlay of Rs 71 crores has been tentatively provided for Major and Medium Irrigation Programme in Orissa during Fifth Plan, out of which Rs. 49 21 crores is for ongoing schemes and Rs. 19 06 crores for new schemes, the balance being for Investigation and Research.

An expenditure of Rs 22 51 crores was incurred in the first two years of V Plan For 1976-77, an outlay of Rs. 19.90 crores has been approved.

Central assistance is given in the form of block loans and grants and is not related to any head of account, group of schemes or individual projects. However, during 1975-76, advance Plan assistance of Rs. 1.00 crore was provided for Mahanadi Delta Project to accelerate tempo of construction.

(c) The approved outlay of Rs. 19.90 crores for major and medium Schemes for 1976-77, includes Rs. 2.75 crores for 5 medium schemes benefitting tribal areas in the State and for investigations in sub-plan areas.

Tribal Development Area

1967. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry extended the tenure of Tribal Development Area upto the end of Fifth Five-Year Plan;

(b) if so, the names of the T.D A.. with money to be spent for each T.D.A. to complete incomplete schemes and to take up the new schemes in current financial year and for extending years; and

(c) the assistance provided by the Ministry of Home Affairs and Social Welfare for T.D As. as per the decision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir The period of operation of the six Tribal Development Agencies which started functioning from 1971-72, has been extended upto the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan.

(b) The information is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No LT-11301/76].

(c) The Ministry of Home Affairs (Backward classes Welfare) supplement the State Plan and the Tribal Development Agencies' efforts by filling the funding gaps in the implementation of the economic and the social services schemes, as necessary.

Amount spent on Centrally Protected Monuments in Orissa

1968. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent on centrally protected monuments of Orissa for the year 1975-76 and the money allocated for the year 1976-77 to protect the old and newly listed monuments;

(b) the assistance given to the Government of Orissa for protection, preservation and excavations for the monuments which are under the State; and

(c) the criteria adopted to include the monuments under direct control of the Government of India and the monuments controlled by the State?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) to (c). A sum of Rs. 7,11,660/- was spent on the centrally protected monuments in Orissa during 1975-76. A sum of Rs. 9,90,180/- has been allotted for the year 1976-77.

The State Government have their own Department of Archaeology and they make necessary budget provisions for their archaeological activities. However, the Archaeological Survey of India has complied with the requests of the State Government for technical and other assistance ot the extent it was possible.

The ancient and historical monuments which are more than 100 years old and are considered to be of national importance by virtue of their outstanding archaeological, historical and architectural merit are taken under the control of the Government of India.

The monuments which do not fall under the categories mentioned above, are to be looked after by the State Government.

World Bank advice to the Government of Tamil Nadu against construction of multi-storeyed buildings for slum dwellers

1969. SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank, in one of its reports, has advised against the construction of multi-storeyed buildings for slum-dwellers by the Slum Clearance Board of Government of Tamil Nadu; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) and (b). An Appraisal Mission consisting of representatives of the World Bank/International Development Agency visited Madras in April-May, 1976 to assess the schemes of Madras Metropolitan Development Authority for assistance. One of the views expressed by the Mission is that the emphasis would have to be on improvement rather than clearance, if the problem of slums in cities was to be tackled quickly. At the same time, the Mission also recognised that a shift of emphasis from slum clearance to slum improvement cannot be total.

Deciphering Indus Valley Script

1970. SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether new light has been thrown at deciphering the Indus Valley script; and

(b) if so, the brief account thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) and (b). A number of valuable studies have been conducted but these have not led to the deciphering of the script.

Allotment of Government accommodation to the dependents of retiring Government servants

1971. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government allots the residential accommodation of an employee on the eve of his retirement to his son or nearest relative, if the latter happens to be in Government service; and

(b) if so, the number of allotments made in this regard during the past three years?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) Before July 5, 1976, an eligible son, daughter, wife/husband of an allottee of general pool accommodation was allotted that accommodation if the relation were entitled to it or higher type accommodation Since then, an eligible relation is given the same accommodation allotted to the retired person if the former is entitled to the next higher type the particular quarter is not required to be given in change to any other allottee. In such case, an eligible relation is given an *ad hoc* allotment in the type next below his entitlement, but not higher than the type of quarter occupied by the retiring employee. If the eligible relation's entitlement is type II or above, he is allotted type II accommodation even if the retiring employee was occupying type I accommodation.

(b) The total number of quarters regularised or given in *ad hoc* allotments during the last three years is 561.

Birth Anniversary of Bhagwan Buddha

1972. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have chalked out any plan to celebrate the 2600th Birth Anniversary of Bhagwan Buddha falling this year, at the national level; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) It has been decided to organise the following programmes:—

(i) An International Seminar on "Buddhism's Contribution to World Culture and Civilization"

(ii) An exhibition on Buddhism in India consisting of books, sculptures, paintings and other works of Buddhist art as also on recent archaeological discoveries in India related to Buddhism.

(iii) Publication of revised editions of books brought out by the Government earlier.

(iv) Production of a short documentary on recent archaeological discoverise on Buddhism.

(v) Production of a ballet or 'Son-et-Lumiere' show on the life of Buddha.

Further, the concerned State Governments viz., those of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh have also been requested to consider the possibility of organising similar celebrations in their respective areas.

Tibetan Research Institute

1973. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Tibetan research institutes, schools and libraries for which the Government give financial assistance, and

(b) whether any assistance is also given for publication of manuscripts/translation work at these institutions?

THE DEPUTY MINITER IN THE MINITRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) The information is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-11302/76].

(b) No, Sir.

Investigation into missing art pieces from Museum

1974. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) number of art pieces still missing from the museums of India;

(b) steps Government have taken to investigate it; and

(c) number of art pieces Government could get back since 1973 for the museum?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) A total number of 151 art pieces of different categories, including chopped off fragments of stone sculptures, coins, etc. are still missing from the Central museums and archaeological museums under the control of Archaeological Survey of India.

(b) Besides conducting departmental enquiries by the museum authorities, the thefts have been reported to the police and in some cases to the CBI for investigations.

(c) The Government have got back 67 art pieces for the Central museums and archaeological museums since 1973.

Houses for slum dwellers in Bombay, Madras and Calcutta

1975. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) how many people are living in slums in Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, Lucknow, Kanpur, Bangalore, Patna; and

(b) what steps Government have taken to settle them with proper houses?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K RAGHURAMAIAH): (a) No accurate statistics of population of slums are available. However, a Working Group of the Planning Commission appointed in 1972 had, on an assessment of slum growth in certain cities with a population of 5 lakhs and above, estimated that about 20 to 25 per cent of the population in cities may be living in slums.

(b) There are two schemes in relation to slums which are being implemented. The first is the Scheme

of Slum Clearance/Improvement, which was started in 1956. Under this Scheme open developed plots or tenements are provided to slum dwellers who are dis-housed as a result of clearance operation. The Scheme also contemplates improvement of slum dwellings so as to make them habitable. The second Scheme is that of Environmental Improvement in Slum Areas which was started in 1972. Under this Scheme, slum areas which are not required for clearance for at least 10 years are taken up for provision of basic amenities like water supply, including water taps, drainage facilities, widening and paving of lanes, etc. In the draft Fifth Five Year Plan, it is proposed to cover slum areas in all cities with a population of three lakhs and above under the Scheme or at least one city in such of those States which do not have any city with a population of three lakhs or above. The Schemes are in the States Sector and are being implemented by the State Governments.

High-power cell to observe implementation of voluntary cut in prices

1976. SHRI M. S. PURTY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE & IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Programme Implementation Committee (Delhi) has appointed a high-power cell to observe the implementation of voluntary cuts in prices by various trade; and

(b) if so, the progress made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The High-Power Cell has so far checked the shops in the following areas to find out whether the traders have actually reduced the prices, as promised by them:—

Azad Market, Bahadurgarh Road, Teliwara, Kishan Ganj Chowk, Mor Sarai, Korea Bridge, Church Road, Hauz Quazi, Billimaran, Hauz Khas, Chotta Bazar (Shahdara), Ajmal Khan Road, Krishan Nagar, Jheel (Shahdara), Bank Street, Rajauri Garden, Connaught Place, Ajmal Khan Park, W.E. Area, Khan Market.

Recommendations of Indian cashewnut Development Council

1977. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 534 on 26th April, 1976 regarding Indian Cashewnut Development Council and state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken on the recommendation of the meeting of the Indian Cashewnut Development Council held on 30th March, 1976 at Cochin; and

(b) if so, the gist thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) and (b). The recommendations of the Development Councils are passed on to the relevant Departments/Organisations for suitable action. In the case of recommendations made by the Indian Cashewnut Development Council at its 8th meeting, the matter is being followed up with the concerned Departments/Organisations for finalisation of action on their part.

मध्यप्रदेश हाउसिंग बोर्ड को दिए गए अनुदान

1978. श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र अनुदान : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि वर्ष 1974 से मार्च 1976 तक की अवधि में सर्वश्री, आवास गृह निर्माण हेतु मध्यप्रदेश हाउसिंग बोर्ड को कितना कितना अनुदान दिया गया ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्री (श्री के० रघुरामैया) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार, एकीकृत सहायता प्राप्त आवास योजना के अन्तर्गत औद्योगिक कर्मचारियों तथा समाज के आर्थिक रूप से कमजोर वर्गों के लिए मकान बनाने हेतु मध्य प्रदेश आवास बोर्ड को वर्ष 1974-75 और 1975-76 के दौरान क्रमशः 20 लाख रुपये और 16 लाख रुपये अनुदान के रूप में दिए गए थे।

मध्य प्रदेश में अनाज रखने की अतिरिक्त क्षमता

1979. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री मध्य प्रदेश में केन्द्रीय भण्डार निगम के गोदामों के बारे में 3 मई, 1976 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 3166 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) मार्च, 1973 से मार्च, 1976 तक की अवधि में क्षमता में कितनी वृद्धि की गई है और कितने गोदाम किराये पर लिये गये और अलग अलग वर्षों में कितनी धनराशि का भुगतान किया गया ;

(ख) क्या भारतीय खाद्य निगम के पास दस लाख मीटरी टन अनाज जमा करने के लिये गोदाम हैं और यदि हां, तो उपरोक्त भाग (क) से उल्लिखित अवधि के दौरान इन गोदामों में अलग-अलग वर्षवार कितना अनाज जमा किया गया ; और

(ग) इसमें से कितना अनाज, वर्षवार खराब हुआ, कितना अन्य जन्तुओं (रोडेंट्स) ने खा लिया या खराब कर दिया और मनुष्य के खाने के योग्य नहीं रहा ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब शं० मोरे) (क) केन्द्रीय भाण्डागार निगम ने इस अवधि में निजी तथा किराये पर ली गई क्षमता समेत 29,645 मीटरी टन क्षमता बढ़ायी थी। किराये पर लिये गये गोदामों की संख्या और केन्द्रीय भाण्डागार निगम द्वारा उनके लिये दी गई राशि इस प्रकार है :—

वर्ष	गोदामों की संख्या	वर्ष के लिये रुपयों में किराया
1973-74	6	16,507.80
1974-75	10	51,740.60
1975-76	16	1,55,584.76

(ख) इस समय मध्य प्रदेश में भारतीय खाद्य निगम के पास उपलब्ध भण्डारण क्षमता (निजी तथा किराये की) लगभग 10 लाख मीटरी टन है। गोदामों में भण्डारित खाद्यान्नों (चीनी समेत) का स्टाक इस प्रकार था :—

(हजार मीटरी टन में)

निम्नलिखित माह के अन्त में	चीनी समेत खाद्यान्नों का स्टाक
मार्च, 1973	229.40
मार्च, 1974	167.70
मार्च, 1975	81.40
मार्च, 1976	549.70

(ग) भारतीय खाद्य निगम, केन्द्रीय भाण्डागार निगम आदि जैसी सरकारी क्षेत्र की ऐजेंसियों के गोदामों में अच्छे ढंग से स्टाक रखे जाते हैं और परिरक्षण सम्बन्धी उपयुक्त तकनीक अपनाई जाती है तथा चूहों के रोक-

बाल करने के उपाय किये जाते हैं जिसके फल-स्वरूप खाद्यान्नों की मामूली क्षति होती है। यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिये भी सावधानी बरती जा रही है जो खाद्यान्न ऊंचे प्लिंथ पर रखे जाते हैं उन्हें पर्याप्त निथार की व्यवस्था करते हुये वर्षा से सुरक्षित पोलिथीन चद्दर से ढक कर रखा जाये।

मध्य प्रदेश में आयाकट योजना पर व्यय

1980. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के चम्बल क्षेत्र में आयाकट योजना पर अब तक कितना व्यय हुआ है और इसमें किस-किस प्रकार से कार्य किस-किस स्थान पर हुये किये गये हैं और इन कार्यों पर अब तक कितनी धनराशि व्यय हुई है और

(ख) आयाकट योजना के अन्तर्गत और कितनी धनराशि निश्चित करने का विचार है ताकि मंजूर की गई धनराशि इस क्षेत्र की वर्तमान आवश्यकताओं के लिये कम न हो ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी) : (क) चम्बल क्षेत्र में आयाकट विकास कार्य पर अब तक 406 31 लाख रुपये खर्च हुये हैं। क्रियान्वित किये गये निर्माण-कार्यों का स्वरूप, स्थान जहां ये क्रियान्वित किये गये हैं और जून, 1976 तक इन निर्माण-कार्यों पर किया गया खर्च नीचे दिया गया है :

निर्माण कार्यों का स्वरूप	खर्च (लाख रुपये)	स्थान जहां ये क्रियान्वित किये गये हैं।
1	2	3
1. सिंचाई निर्माण कार्यों का आधुनिकरण, जिसमें मुख्य नहर में भूरक्षण की रोकथाम, नहर की क्षमता सम्बन्धी निर्माण कार्य, नहर नियंत्रण के ढांचे और जलीय खरपतवार का नियंत्रण भी शामिल है।	62 87	मुरैना और भिंड जिले का शिवपुर साबलगढ और मुरैना तहसील।
2. मुख्य निकास नाली	23 94	मुरैना और भिंड जिले।
3. आन फार्म विकास सम्बन्धी निर्माण-कार्य, जिसमें खेत की सिंचाई नालियां, खेत की निकास नालियां और भूमि समतलन तथा भूमि को आकार देना भी शामिल है।	20 78	मुरैना तहसील के हिंगाना, हिंगा, सिकरौना, साबलगढ़, तहसील के तोरिका, डाकेगढ, कुरोली, शेखपुर, शिवपुर तहसील के सादक पारा नारायणपुर, गोहाट तहसील के चितोरा, बगवई और गोहाट, शिवपुर तहसील के आवीरा, साबलगढ तहसील के लालीपुरा, साईकला, सादरवीर समई तथा सेपुर और भिंड जिले के गोहपुरा और बडोपुर गांव।

4 मंडियां	32	मुरैना, जोरा, कैरारस, सावलगढ़, शिवपुर कला, बड़ौदा और अम्बा ।
5. सड़कें	75 88	सावलगढ़—आगरा बम्बई रोड का चौराहा प्रेम्सर—सांसारदा रोड प्रेम्सर सिरानी खेड़ा रोड से सारदा नादिनी रोड बृजगढ़ी— कुकरोली रोड कुकरोली—कुण्णगढ़ रोड नेपरी—कुण्णगढ़ रोड] नेपरी—बतरैता रोड
6 ऊबड़ खाबड़ भूक्षरण का नियंत्रण	3 72	मुरैना जिला
7 विविध निर्माण कार्य	13 20	मुरैना और भिंड जिले ।

(ख) चम्बल आयाकट का कई चरणों मे विकास करने का कार्यक्रम बनाया गया है । प्रथम चरण का विकास कार्य चल रहा है और इसके दिसम्बर, 1978 मे समाप्त होने का कार्यक्रम है । विकास के पहले चरण के लिए हर वर्ष के लिए अपेक्षित पूरी धन-राशि की व्यवस्था की जा रही है ।

Area under high yielding varieties of seeds

1981 SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state statewise percentage of cultivated land under high-yielding varieties of seeds, for the latest available year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL). A statement showing the percentage of area under high yielding varieties of seeds to total area in respect of rice, wheat, jowar, bajra and maize, for which a High Yielding Varieties Programme is being implemented, is laid on the Table of the House . *[Placed in Library See* No LT-11303/76].

मध्य प्रदेश में खुदाई

1982 श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या पुरातात्विक दृष्टि से मध्य प्रदेश मे खुदाई की गई है यदि हां तो किन स्थानों पर और इसके क्या परिणाम निकले , और

(ख) क्या इन खुदाई कार्यों के आधार पर प्रमाण मिले हैं कि लंका, मध्य प्रदेश मे थी, यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी तथ्य क्या है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग मे उपमंत्री (श्री अरविंद नेताम) (क) विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया । [देखिए संख्या एल० टी० 11304/76] ।

(ख) जी नहीं, विवरण में दी गई खुदाइयों मे से कोई खुदाई रामायण के किसी स्थल से सम्बन्धित नहीं है ।

आलू की सुधरी किस्म की पैदावार

1983. श्री भालेराव भंवर क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार को मध्य प्रदेश सरकार के मालवा प्रदेश में आलू की सुधरी किस्मों की पैदावार बढ़ाने की योजना प्राप्त हुई है ;

(ख) क्या आलू के निर्यात और उसकी खपत के लक्ष्यों को देखते हुये देश के विभिन्न भागों में आलू के उत्पादन को बढ़ाने की योजनाओं का विस्तार किया जा रहा है ; और

(ग) इस समय किन-किन राज्यों में आलू की सुधरी किस्मों के उत्पादन की योजनायें प्रगति में हैं और भविष्य में क्या-क्या योजनायें प्रारम्भ की जायेंगी ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री प्रभु दास पटेल) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश को राज्य सरकार से इस प्रकार की कोई योजना प्राप्त नहीं हुई है ।

(ख) योजना के राजकीय क्षेत्र में राज्य सरकारों द्वारा योजनायें आरम्भ की जा रही हैं ।

(ग) इस वर्ष के दौरान उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये आलू की सुधरी हुई किस्मों के प्रजनक बीज निम्नलिखित राज्यों को सप्लाई किये गये है :—

1 उत्तर प्रदेश
2 पंजाब
3 हरियाणा
4. हिमाचल प्रदेश
5. बिहार
6. उड़ीसा
7. मध्य प्रदेश
8. पश्चिम बंगाल
9 कर्नाटक
10 मणिपुर
11 मेघालय ।

इसके अतिरिक्त राज्यों की मांग पर राष्ट्री बीज निगम द्वारा आधारी बीज सप्लाई किये गये हैं ।

'शिक्षा' को समवर्ती सूची में रखना

1984. श्री भालेराव भंवर : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 'शिक्षा' की समवर्ती सूची में रखने का अन्तिम निर्णय ले लिया गया है और यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ;

(ख) शिक्षा को समवर्ती सूची में रखने के बाद राज्य सरकारों की उस बारे में क्या जिम्मेवारियां रहेंगी ।

(ग) क्या तकनीकी शिक्षण के बारे में अलग से विचार किया जा रहा है ; और

(घ) क्या इस बारे में राज्य सरकारों से भी परामर्श किया गया था ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (प्रो० एस० नूरुल हसन) : (क) संविधान को संशोधित करने के प्रस्ताव से सम्बन्धित विषयों में से यह भी एक ऐसा विषय है, जिस पर विचार किया जा रहा है ।

(ख) से (घ), प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Admission of handicapped children in Central Schools

1865. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare have received any representation regarding the admission of handicapped children in the Central schools which are housed in single storey buildings;

(b) the number of such children admitted in the Central schools during the current academic year; and

(c) the number of children who have applied but not got the admission in the Central schools?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) Only one representation has been received.

(b) The information is not readily available and will be collected and placed on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) The Kendriya Vidyalayas do not keep a record of the applications made by handicapped children for admission to the schools.

Preservation of Fauna and Flora in Sikkim

1866. SHRI S. K. RAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government have identified and declared sanctuaries to preserve the Sikkim State's fauna and flora;

(b) whether Central Government are aware that Sikkim is richly endowed with variety of 'orchards' and 'Rhododendrons'; and

(c) if so, the main features of scheme of Government for development of forestry as a part of its agricultural strategy?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE & IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) No, Sir. However, the State Government have identified an area in North-East Sikkim for constituting the Kuchenjunga National Park. Three orchid sanctuaries have also been created by the State Government in addition to Rhodendron and a high altitude preserve garden for preservation of alpine flora.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The State Governments schemes for development of forestry include raising plantations in reserve forests to the extent of 500 hectares per annum, rehabilitation of waste lands and degraded village forests to the extent of 280 hectares during the current year under the Social Forestry scheme, besides afforestation over 200 hectares under the Soil and Water Conservation scheme. In addition, to solve the problem of fuelwood scarcity, fuelwood plantations are being undertaken at the rate of 160 hectares per annum near Gangtok to work on 12-Years' rotation. Mapping of the Sikkim forests is in progress and pre-investment survey of forest resources will start from October this year.

Plant protection organisation in Sikkim

1867. SHRI S. K. RAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE & IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Sikkim has requested the Central Government for establishment of a Plant Protection Organisation in that State to tackle the pest and disease problem of crops; and

(b) whether the State Government has also suggested for suitable legislation for soil conservation and land use?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) No formal proposal has been received from the Government of Sikkim for the establishment of a plant protection organisation in that State. However it is felt that with the introduction of new high yielding varieties of crops in the State it would be necessary to build up an infrastructure for plant protection failing which there would be an increase in the incidence of pests and diseases. As the State Government is not equipped to do this on its own the question of establishing a Central Plant Protection Station in Sikkim is under the consideration of the Government of India.

(b) The Government of Sikkim is considering the enactment of suitable legislation for soil and water conservation. Necessary assistance in this regard is being rendered to it by the Government of India.

Illiteracy in Sikkim

1988. SHRI S. K. RAI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have conducted any survey regarding the illiteracy in the State of Sikkim; and

(b) if so, the number of illiterate people and whether any scheme has been launched by Government to educate illiterate adults in the State?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) Along with 1971 Census of India, the then Government of Sikkim had conducted in April, 1971, a population Census of the State with the technical assistance of the Director of Census Operations, West Bengal, which, inter alia collected information about illiteracy.

(b) According to 1971 population Census conducted by the then Government of Sikkim, total number of illiterates in the State in different age-groups were as shown below:—

Age-group	Total population	Illiterates
5—9 . . .	27,663	25,475
10—14 . .	27,428	23,888
15—19 . .	21,204	16,223
20—24 . .	18,976	12,681
25—34 . .	36,199	27,362
35+ . . .	52,583	41,196
All ages	2,09,843	172,613

The Government of India launched in 1975-76 two major programmes in the State, viz., non-formal education for the youth in the age-group 15—25 and functional literacy for adult women. For both of these programmes, financial assistance is being provided by the Government of India and they are being implemented through the State Government.

Slum clearance scheme in Tamil Nadu

1989. SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Tamil Nadu are thinking in terms of abandoning Slum Clearance Scheme providing multi-storeyed buildings for slum-dwellers and taking up Slum Improvement Schemes; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Eradication of Illiteracy

1990. SHRI RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have been urged to adopt a time bound programme for eradication of illiteracy; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) and (b). Suggestions have been made from time to time for eradication of illiteracy in the country. According to 1971 Census, the number of illiterates in the country (excluding 0—4 age-group) is about 308 lakhs and to make all these persons literates within a limited time requires vast resources. However, Government are conscious of the urgent need for struggle against illiteracy in the country and the formal as well as non-formal education strategies adopted in the Fifth Plan are designed to ultimately achieve this objective. Some of the major long-term measures being taken by the Government to reduce illiteracy are: increase in educational facilities for children in the age-group 6—14; non-formal education for those who are unable to take advantage of full-time schooling facilities; programme of non-formal education for the youth in the age-group 15—25; functional literacy programmes for special groups, such as farmers, tribals, women, urban slum-dwellers; adult education programme for urban workers and follow-up supporting programmes, such as production of literature for neo-literates, setting up of libraries etc. These measures together with the efforts of the State Governments, several voluntary agencies, Nahru Yuvak Kendras, National Service Scheme, etc., are expected to reduce the extent of illiteracy in the country.

Financial crisis in Sugar Industry, U.P.

1991. SHRI P. GANGADEB: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE & IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether sugar industry in U.P. has been facing a grave financial crisis during the last quarter;

(b) if so, steps taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) whether sugar magnates had made any suggestions to the U P. Government; and

(d) if so, broad features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE & IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir Some sugar factories in U.P. are having difficulty in finding funds to clear off the labour dues, expenses on repairs, arrears of cane price and purchase tax, and other miscellaneous expenses.

(b) A High Level Committee of the Government of U.P. have been reviewing the position of these sugar factories. Nine of these sugar factories were advised by the U P. Government to raise loans from their bankers immediately, if need be with a Government guarantee, and clear off the cane arrears and undertake immediate repairs to enable commencement of crushing operations for the 1976-77 season well on time.

In addition, the U.P. Government have for the time being postponed collection of purchase tax in the case of the sugar factories in financial difficulties.

(c) and (d). The Sugar Mills and their Association had requested the Government of U.P.—

(i) to grant complete remission of purchase tax for 1974-75 and 1975-76 season;

(ii) pending order for remission, to defer realisations on the current despatches;

(iii) to allow time to liquidate cane arrears till bank loans are made available;

(iv) to furnish guarantees to the scheduled banks for concessional loans to sugar mills for meeting their statutory obligations in respect of cane payment, labour dues, off-season repairs etc.

Hailstorm in Punjab

1992 SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Members of Parliament had approached Centre to render help to the hailstorm victims of Punjab; and

(b) if so, measures taken by the Centre in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE & IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Consequent upon the acceptance of the recommendations of the Sixth Finance Commission, relief measures are to be financed by the State Governments out of their own resources with the help of the 'margin' money allotted to them by the Commission. Accordingly, it has not been found feasible to provide any Central Assistance to the hailstorm victims of Punjab.

World Bank assistance for drinking water supply for Calcutta

1993 SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank authorities recently visited Calcutta and offered to give assistance to improve drinking water supply in the city of Calcutta; and

(b) if so, the broad outline of the discussions held and whether the offer has been accepted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT): (a) and (b). A mission from the World Bank visited Calcutta last month and discussed various proposals for urban development including water supply projects for augmentation of the city water supply. No decision has yet been taken on the proposals.

Outlay for Rural Water Supply Scheme

1994 SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether outlay for rural water supply scheme has been reduced during 1976-77; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS & HOUSING (SHRI H K. L BHAGAT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise

Cashew Corporations in States

1995 SHRI D B CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government have asked the cashew growing States to boost cashew production by increasing the area of cashew cultivation;

(b) whether Central Government have also suggested to the States to form Cashew Corporations, State-wise; and

(c) if so, the reactions of States thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) The State Governments are already implementing the programmes of area expansion under cashew as part of the State Sector programmes.

As regards the Cashew Corporations, only the Government of Karnataka has responded and prepared the Project Report for State Cashew Corporation which is being finalised.

Crop Insurance Scheme

1996. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any resistance to make the scheme of crop insurance a success; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

Reorganisation of Rural Cooperative Societies

1997. SHRI NAWAL KISORE SINHA:

SHRI B. V. NAIK:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) measures taken to reorganize the rural Cooperative societies of the country in order to enlarge membership and bringing in weaker sections; and

(b) optimum size of a Society stipulated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN): (a) At the end of June, 1975, there were 1 55 lakhs Primary Agricultural Credit Societies. It is proposed to reduce the number of these societies to 1.16 lakhs viable units by the end of the Fifth Plan period. The programme of reorganisation also include organisation of Farmer Service Societies and Large-sized Multi-purpose Societies in tribal areas. States of Assam and Haryana have completed reorganisation. The other State Governments have already drawn up a phased programme for organisation which is being implemented The progress is being reviewed by the Union Department of Rural Development, Planning Commission and the Reserve Bank of India from time to time. Some of the State Governments like Andhra Pradesh Karataka Harvana and Rajasthan have also amended the State Cooperative Societies Act and Rules, conferring right of automatic membership on persons belonging to weaker sections from the date on which they applied for membership of a society Other State Governments are also considering making suitable amendments in their State Laws.

(b) The norms of viability are that a society should have a full time paid Secretary and a minimum loan business of Rs. 2.00 lakhs. A viable primary agricultural credit societies on reorganisaton may ordinarily cover the area of 2 or 3 existing societies. The area of operation of a F.S.S. (of the small model) or a large sized multi-purpose society, on an average, may cover 5 existing societies The number involved may be more in a block level farmers Service Society.

"Quintals of F.C.I. wheat 'goes down' in godown"

1998 SHRI VASANT SATHE:
SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:
SHRI CHIRANJIB JHA:
SHRI M KATHAMUTHU:
SHRI B. S. BHAURA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE & IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item appearing in an English daily dated the 7th August, 1976 under the caption "Quintals of FCI wheat 'goes down' in godown";

(b) if so, what is the reaction of the Government; and

(c) steps taken/proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE & IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE): (a) to (c). The Government have seen the Press Report in the Times of India dated the 7th August, 1976 The matter has been investigated by the Food Corporation of India The investigation revealed that due to continuous rain during second fortnight of July, 1976, there was flooding of the area which affected the bottom layers of two stacks which had been stored on plinths in the open covered with polythene When the staff of the depot discovered this damage they segregated the affected bags, opened them and salvaged the foodgrains as far as possible The damaged grains were collected separately. Instead of following the prescribed procedure of informing the higher authorities, when the damaged grains started giving foul smell, the depot staff dumped it in pits which they dug out in the premises. The net quantity of damaged wheat has been assessed by the Corporation at about 80 quintals. On the basis of preliminary enquiry the Assistant Manager concerned and five other officials of the depot have been suspended. Further action against such staff as may be found responsible will be taken after the completion of the enquiry.

South Delhi Campus

1999. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the South Delhi Campus has failed to attract more students;

(b) whether a UGC Committee has gone into the reasons for the same; and

(c) if so, the findings thereof and the action being taken on them?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF S NURUL HASAN): (a) According to the information furnished by the University of Delhi, it is not a fact that the South Delhi Campus has failed to attract more students

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

D D A. Flats in Delhi

2000 SHRI C K CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) how many flats so far D D A. has released in Delhi for middle income group in 1974, 1975 and 1976 and the money collected by D.D.A. through sale proceeds; and

(b) how many applications for flats are pending with D.D.A.?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) 3709 flats have been

released during this period as given below:—

1973-74 . . .	2410
1974-75 . . .	471
1975-76 . .	828
TOTAL . .	3709

The sale proceeds of M.I.G. flats have not been separately booked.

(b) About 3700 persons registered under middle income group scheme are waiting allotment. These figures do not include persons who have applied for middle income group flats the current registration of 1976.

Irrigation of Junagarh and Rajkot areas

2001. SHRI VEKARIA:

SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state the arrangements made for the irrigation of Junagarh and Rajkot area?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): The irrigation facilities in Junagarh and Rajkot Districts of Gujarat State are provided by flow irrigation from medium and minor irrigation works and conventional open wells.

It has been intimated by the State Government that at the end of 1975-76, Junagadh District had 8 medium irrigation schemes with an irrigation potential of 8740 ha. and 6 minor irrigation schemes with a potential of 1460 by and Rajkot District had 10 medium irrigation schemes with a potential of 44130 ha. and 39 minor irrigation works with a potential of 14720 ha. In addition, Junagadh and Rajkot Districts are having 115 and 84 conventional open wells respectively for irrigation.

Production of cotton, Groundnut, cereals, vegetables in Gujarat

2002. SHRI VEKARIA:

SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state the various steps taken by the Government to enhance agricultural production *viz.* cotton groundnut, cereals, vegetables and fruits etc., in Gujarat State?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): In order to supplement the efforts being made by the Government of Gujarat to enhance agricultural production, the following specific Centrally Sponsored Scheme have been sanctioned by the Government of India for implementation in the State:—

1. Intensive Cotton District Programme.

2. Intensive Oilseeds Development Programme.

3. Development of Pulses.

4. Package Programme on Banana.

5. Package Programme on Mango.

Efforts are being made under the above schemes to improve the production of these crops through the adoption of intensive cultivation measures, particularly in the potential areas: bringing additional area under these crops by cultivation of short-duration varities under multiple cropping and carrying out demonstrations to educate the farmers in the adoption of improved cultivation practices. The Government of India are providing

financial assistance for the implementation of these schemes by way of subsidies on certain basic inputs and by meeting the entire cost of the staff wherever provided under the schemes.

With a view to assisting the State Government in popularising the cultivation of new high yielding varieties of wheat, paddy and millets, improved seeds are being distributed free of cost in certain areas under the Central Sector Scheme for Minikits for these crops.

Sugar to Gujarat

2003. SHRI VEKARIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the quota of Sugar has been reduced by the Government to Gujarat State during the months of January, February and March, 1976; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and extent thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The monthly release of levy sugar for internal consumption from January, 1976 onwards had to be reduced to 2.05 lakh tonnes, from 2.25 lakh tonnes released earlier, having regard to the availability of khandsari sugar in the producing season, decline in sugar production during 1975-76 season and to maintain export of sugar at a reasonable level. Consequently adjustments in the monthly sugar quota of various States had to be effected. The quota of Gujarat State from January, 1976 onwards got reduced to 14031 tonnes from 17149 tonnes per month allotted in the period July to December, 1975.

Auction of Flats by D.D.A.

2004. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) how many flats are built and auctioned by D.D.A. annually in each category in Delhi;

(b) what is sale proceeds of these flats from 1972 to 1976; and

(c) how many applications are pending with D.D.A. for flats?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) Delhi Development Authority so far built 28267 flats in different categories. A break-up of flats allotted annually is given in the attached statement. Flats are not auctioned but are allotted by draw of lots to persons who get themselves registered with Delhi Development Authority.

(b) During 1972-73 to 1974-75 flats valued at Rs. 1967.75 lakhs were sold by Delhi Development Authority.

(c) About 5500 applications are pending.

Statement

Year-wise houses given to allottees.

Year	Flats
1966-67	160
1967-68	16
1968-69	1138
1969-70	3513
1970-71	778
1971-72	8609
1972-73	3568
1973-74	6610
1974-75	2398
1975-76	1220
1976	257
Total	28,267

Allotment of houses to eminent artistes

2005. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state.

(a) whether some houses have been allotted and are being allotted for the eminent Artistes in Delhi; and

(b) if so, number of houses available for such people?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There are no separate houses specifically earmarked for eminent artistes. Each case is considered on its merits. The number of houses allotted to eminent artistes is six

Use of loan for construction of houses for S.C. & S.T. by States

2006. SHRI H. N. MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state.

(a) how many States had made use of loans granted for construction of houses for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during the year 1974-75 and 1975-76; and

(b) how many State Governments had provided loans to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the States for the above mentioned periods and particulars thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) and (b). The Ministry of Works and Housing have not introduced any housing scheme exclusively for the benefit of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The various social housing schemes of this Ministry, including the Scheme for provision of House-sites to Landless Workers in Rural Areas are intended for the benefit of all persons belonging to the lower income brackets including Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. These schemes are in the State Sector and are being implemented by the State Governments Central financial assistance for all State Sector programmes, including 'Housing', is given to the State Governments in the shape of 'block loans' and 'block grants'. The State Governments are themselves free to earmark funds for various State Sector programmes according to the requirements and priorities to be determined by them.

However, there is a scheme in the State Sector which provides for grant of 75 per cent subsidy for the construction of houses for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes by State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. This scheme is administered by the Ministry of Home Affairs and is financed out of block loans and block grants to the States. A statement showing the financial and physical targets achieved in respect of housing programmes undertaken by the States and Union Territory Administrations for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during the years 1974-75 and 1975-76 is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in *Library. See* No LT-11305/76]

Conversion of Magadh University into Central University

2007. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have been urged to convert the Magadh University of Bodh Gaya into a Central University; and

(b) if so, the decision of the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Allocation for the development of Irrigation Project in Gujarat

2008. SHRI ARVIND M PATEL:

SHRI VEKARIA

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Gujarat Government has requested for the allocation of more funds for the development of irrigation projects in the State, and

(b) if so, the decision taken by the Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH) (a) Yes Sir

(b) No decision has so far been taken for giving additional Central assistance during 1976-77 to the States including Gujarat

S.F.D.A in M.P.

2009 SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY) Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the number of Small Farmers Development Agency in Madhya Pradesh, has been limited to twelve; and

(b) whether the number is proposed to be increased to 25?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) (a) Yes, Sir. On the recommendation of National Commission for Agriculture, Madhya Pradesh has been allocated a total number of 12 SFDA projects in the Fifth Plan, inclusive of the projects sanctioned during the 4th Plan.

(b) No, Sir

Seed farm in M.P.

2010 SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Government of Madhya Pradesh have agreed to give ten thousand acres of land in Sidhi District for locating a seed farm in the State;

(b) whether this offer was made to Central Government agreeing to locate a seed farm in the State, and

(c) if so, reasons for its non-acceptance?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL) (a) to (c) In 1974 the Government of Madhya Pradesh had offered an area of 13758 hectares of land in Sidhi District for setting up of a Central State Farm The proposition was examined but it was found that due to the unsatisfactory irrigation potential in that area it would not be feasible to locate a Central Farm Besides this area was not proposed for a State Seeds Project under the National Seeds Programme

Soyabean cultivation in M.P.

2011 SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether State Government of Madhya Pradesh have increased Soyabean cultivation to one lac hectares in 1975-76 as against 1000 hectares in 1970,

(b) whether they are planning to further increase the Soyabean area to 2 lac hectares in 1977-78; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to establish enough solvent extraction plants in the State early so that soyabean cultivation progresses and does not collapse for want of buyers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) to (c). The information is being collected from the Government of Madhya Pradesh and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

Too costly D.D.A. Janta Houses

2012. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether DDA made Janta Houses are far too costly for the persons for whom they are intended;

(b) whether HUDCO and other housing organisations have succeeded in building houses at a lesser cost with same amenities;

(c) whether the DDA's profits out of the sale of land and constructed houses has been steadily rising and so also the cost of their sale items during the cost of such houses; and

(d) if so, whether DDA is solely guided by profit motive and if not, what steps are being taken to reduce the cost of such houses?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) and (b). The cost of a house depends on many factors, such as, the cost of land, the design and plinth-area of the building, the cost of construction and the cost of labour at the time of construction. The disposal price of Janta flats so far allotted varies from Rs 8000 to 14,650. It is true that HUDCO had organised in collaboration with the U.P. Housing Board construction of houses for the poorer sections at low cost by adopting suitable designs and issuing locally available building materials.

(c) No, Sir. Land is allotted at predetermined rates for L.I.G. and M.I. Groups and surpluses generated out of sale of commercial and residential lands in auction are used for meeting the cost of allotment of land at concessional or pre-determined rates.

(d) Delhi Development Authority is not guided solely by profit motive.

Compulsory passing of English in Class X

2013. SHRI N. K. SANGHI:

SHRI VARKEY GEORGE:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision that passing in English will not be compulsory for passing Class X;

(b) whether the views of the State Governments have also been taken in this matter;

(c) steps taken to see that students going in for higher technical and scientific subjects do not feel handicapped because of their poor knowledge of English; and

(d) what steps are being taken to step up production of technical and scientific books in regional languages?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM) (a) to (d). View of the State Governments have been invited by this Ministry on the following suggestion with regard to teaching of English:—

"In the States, English should be made a subject of compulsory study from classes VI to X in all schools Passing in English in class X would not be an essential condition for passing out of that class, even though it should not be an optional or non-examinable subject. Passing in English by a student in class X would, however, be a pre-requisite

for admission to class XI if he intends to join the general stream of education. Passing in English would also be necessary if the student wishes to join a vocational course for which knowledge of English is essential."

The views of the State Governments re still awaited.

Storage facilities for stock of foodgrains for three years

2014. SHRI R N. BARMAN Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Government propose to have a stock of foodgrains for three years;

(b) if so, whether we have adequate scientific storage facilities for this; and

(c) if not, what steps are being taken to create this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) The policy of the Government has always been to build up a sizeable buffer stock of foodgrains to import stability to the country's food economy. The exact size of the buffer stock is being examined by a Technical Group.

(b) and (c). A statement is attached

Statement

The ultimate storage capacity required will depend upon the size of the buffer stock which is being examined by the Technical Group. However, the following steps are being taken to create additional storage capacity to meet present/future requirements:

(1) Additional storage capacity has been/is being built by FCI as well as CWC.

(2) Additional capacity is being hired from various sources.

(3) Optimum use of existing capacity is made by increasing stack height, expeditious disposal of obsolete/unserviceable stores etc. Small capacity sheds (mini-type godowns) are also being built.

(4) Use of plinths for temporary storage is being made.

(5) Surplus storage capacity with defence establishments, sugar mills, rice mills, disused rehabilitation camps etc., is also being used for storage of foodgrains.

Central Assistance for Irrigation Project of West Bengal

2015. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the irrigation projects for which Central Assistance is being made available to the Government of West Bengal;

(b) the target of completion for each project; and

(c) what plans Government have evolved to bring more land under irrigation and what allocations had been made to each State for 1974-75 and how much of this money was utilised and additional acreage created?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) and (b). Special advance plan assistance of Rupees one crore was given to the Government of West Bengal for accelerating work on Kangsabati project during 1975-76 to create an additional potential of 14,000 hectares. The project is likely to be completed in all respects by end of Fifth Plan.

(c) The ultimate irrigation potential in the country has been assessed at 107 million ha. comprising 57 million ha. by major/medium irrigation projects and 50 million ha. by minor

schemes. Against this, a potential of 45.3 million ha. was created by the end of the Fourth Plan. An additional potential of 12.2 million ha. is envisaged in the draft Five Year Plan thereby increasing the total potential to 57.9 million ha. by the end of Fifth Plan. The balance potential is likely to be created in the course of next 5 to 6 Five Year Plans.

Irrigation is a State subject and irrigation schemes are planned, executed and financed by the State Governments. Central assistance to States is normally given in the form of block loans and grants and is not related to any individual project or sector of development.

Statement gives the expenditure incurred by the States and additional irrigation potential created during 1974-75 is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-11306/76].

Utilisation of cement in construction work

2016. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to a survey it has been found that there is at present 40 per cent over utilisation of cement in our construction work;

(b) if so, whether Government have thought it desirable to publish pamphlets giving just specifications/proportions to be used both for private and public buildings; and

(c) whether the increase in consumption is also due to the fact that usually a cement bag weighs less and if so, whether Government propose to introduce polythene bags to prevent pilferage?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHURAMAIAH): (a) and (b). In the building industry there is scope for effecting saving in the consumption of cement by adopting new and improved construction techniques and use of suitable substitutes. The recommendations made in this regard by the "Technical Committee on economy in the use of cement and steel in building construction" which submitted its report in November, 1974, have been brought to the notice of the Departments concerned for adoption.

(c) Each bag of cement is exptcted to contain a net weight of 50 Kg. of cement The Packaged Commodities (Regulation) Order 1975 issued under the Defence and Internal Security of India Act, 1971 prescribes the margin of permissible variations from this limit of 50 Kgs. per bag.

It is true that there is a possibility of slight loss of cement due to seepage but the same is not to exceed the margin prescribed in the above order. There is no proposal at present to introduce the use of Polythene bags for packing cement.

Scarcity conditions in States

2017. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have made any evaluation of the scarcity conditions in the States; and

(b) if so, the relief and other measures jointly worked out by the Central and State Governments?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) Government of India have received reports from the States Governments about the scarcity conditions caused in some States due to erratic behaviour of monsoon. So far Central Teams have visited Tamil Nadu, Punjab, Haryana and Gujarat. It is proposed to depute Cintral Teams to Assam Manipur, Tripura and J. & K. to assess the situation.

(b) Consequent upon the acceptance by Government of the recommendations of the Sixth Finance Commission, relief measures necessitated by natural calamities are required to be financed by the State Governments from their own resources with the help of 'margin' money provided by the Commission and suitable readjustment of their Plan outlays The State Governments concerned have taken relief measures wherever required, such as—

(i) Providing work to the agricultural labourer;

(ii) Deepening Drinking Water Wells;

(iii) Drilling bore wells;

(iv) Utilising Irrigation facilities to the maximum extent;

(v) Supplying seeds and fertilisers to the farmers;

(vi) Postponement of loan instalments;

(vii) Remission of land revenues

The only assistance that the Central Government provides when considered necessary is in the shape of advance Plan assistance for works in the affected areas. Central Government have so far sanctioned Rs 7.50 crores as Advance Plan Assistance to Tamil Nadu for meeting the drought situation. Certain other States have also asked for Advance Plan Assistance and their cases are under consideration.

Essential requirement for recruitment of lecturers

2018 PROF NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Universities in India which have prescribed M. Phil. Degree as an essential requirement for recruitment to the posts of lecturers;

(b) whether all these Universities have also declared M Phil. to be a necessary qualification for getting registered for the Ph. D. Degree; and

(c) if not, the names of those Universities where the Research Degree of Ph. D. can be obtained without obtaining M. Phil.?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) to (c). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

केन्द्रीय संस्कृत विद्यापीठ

2019. श्री चिरंजीव झा : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली, इलाहाबाद, जम्मू, तिरुपति तथा पुरी स्थित केन्द्रीय संस्कृत विद्यापीठों की स्थापना किन-किन तिथियों को हुई; और

(ख) क्या उक्त सभी विद्यापीठों की स्थापना केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा समान उद्देश्य, समान नियम एवं समान सेवा शर्तों के आधार पर की गई है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री अरविन्द नेताम) : (क) दिल्ली, तिरुपति और पुरी में केन्द्रीय संस्कृत विद्यापीठ क्रमशः 1-4-1967, 13-8-1962 और 1-8-1971 को स्थापित हुए थे। इलाहाबाद और जम्मू में केन्द्रीय संस्कृत विद्यापीठ 1-4-1971 को स्थापित हुए थे।

(ख) जी, हां। किन्तु दिल्ली और तिरुपति के विद्यापीठों के कर्मचारियों की सेवा शर्तें प्रारम्भ में भिन्न थीं। इनको, राष्ट्रीय संस्कृत संस्थान के अक्तूबर, 1970 में स्थापित हो जाने पर अन्य विद्यापीठों के समान कर दिया गया था।

Take over of caves at Panhalekaji by Archaeological Survey of India

2020. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that 36 caves have been found at Panhalekaji in Ratnagiri district of Maharashtra;

(b) whther the Archaeological Survey of India propose to take them over for preservation and maintenance;

(c) if so, when; and

(d) to which period, and to which religion do these caves belong?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Archaeological Survey of India has decided to protect the caves and the necessary notification to that effect will be issued as soon as the revenue data is collected and finalized.

(d) While some of the caves are Buddhist, others were used for the worship of Brahmanical deities. The caves appear to range in dates between the second and thirteenth centuries A.D.

Capacity of sugar mills

2021. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the capacity of each of the sugar mills in the country for producing sugar each year;

(b) what has been their performance during the last three years; and

(c) reasons for the shortfalls and remedial measures being undertaken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-11307/76].

(c). The shortfall in sugar production was either due to non-availability of sugarcane sufficient or due to old and obsolete plant and machinery in some of the sugar factories. The Government have sponsored a Central Sector Scheme for the development of sugarcane in the areas of all the existing sugar factories during the Fifth Five Year Plan. A scheme to forestall sickness in selected industries, including sugar industry, by grant of soft loans through the Industrial Development Bank of India, to enable them to improve their productivity and competitiveness by modernisation and rehabilitation, has been formulated.

Irrigation Schemes in Maharashtra

2022. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) which irrigation schemes in Maharashtra have been sanctioned by the Centre for the year 1976-77;

(b) what is the irrigation potential of each of them; and

(c) what is the estimated cost of each and how much of it is being borne by the Centre?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) Four major irrigation schemes of Maharashtra *viz.*, Upper Wardha, Jayakwadi State-II, Upper Penganga, Manjra and one medium scheme *viz.* Abhora have been cleared so far by the Planning Commission during the year 1976-77.

(b) and (c). The annual irrigation and the estimated cost of each of the

above schemes is given in the following table:

Name of Scheme	Annual Irrigation (Thousand Ha.)	Estimated cost (Rs. lakhs)
1. Upper Wardha	75·98	3988
2. Jayakwadi (II)	135·57	8890
3. Upper Penganga	111·50	8448
4. Majra	27·80	2019
5. Abhora	1·40	75

Central assistance to the States' developmental plans is in the form of block loans and grants, which is not related to any particular scheme or group of schemes or sector of development.

Wheat and rice eating population

2023. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state the population of wheat and rice eaters, separately in India.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): Separate figures for rice and wheat eating population in the country are not available. The predominantly rice eating and wheat eating areas are, however, indicated in the statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-11308/76].

Setting up of Autonomous Boards for reviewing the progress of Rural Water Supply

2024. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:
SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government has asked the State Governments to take necessary action for setting up autonomous boards with adequate powers to raise money from the open market, banks and other agencies, a monitoring cell for reviewing the progress of rural water supply and attaching due priority to take up rural water supply schemes in scarcity and problem villages; and

(b) if so, the suggestions made by Central Government to the States in this regard and the reactions of States thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT): (a) and (b). With a view to building up the tempo for the programme of rural water supply, all State Governments/Union Territory Administrations have been advised recently to take necessary action for:—

(i) setting up of autonomous Board with adequate powers to raise money from the open market, banks, etc.;

(ii) setting up of a monitoring cell for reviewing the progress of rural water supply; and

(iii) attaching due priority to take up rural water supply schemes in scarcity and problem villages.

The comments of the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations are awaited.

Brahmaputra Flood Control Commission

2025. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Brahmaputra Flood Control Commission set up in 1970 has been engaged in repairing damaged embankment instead of drawing up a flood control programme and whether such Flood Control Committees have become ineffective for lack of funds;

(b) whether the North-Eastern Regional Council in its recent meeting did not give priority to survey work regarding floods; and

(c) what steps Government are taking to draw up a proper survey work, without which crores of rupees may be wasted in constructing embankments and stone pieces at places where they are not required?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) and (c). The Government of Assam set up the Brahmaputra Flood Control Commission as a department of the State Government in June, 1970, for preparation of a comprehensive plan of the flood control in the Brahmaputra valley and for execution of works The Brahmaputra river, which is one of the major rivers of the world has thirty tributaries joining from the north and twenty tributaries joining from the South and presents gigantic and highly complex problems in planning its control including those of siesmicity of the area, high silt charge of the rivers, their steep slopes, etc. Preparation of the master-plan necessitates collection and compilation of extensive and long-term data carrying out hydrological, topographical and geological surveys and seismological observations, followed by extensive studies and preparation of plan etc. The Brahmaputra Flood Control Commission has reported that action has been initiated for the preparation of comprehensive plan for five tributaries, of which the comprehensive plan on Pagladiya is complete and that on Puthimari and Kopilli is under preparation. Investigations have been taken up for multi-purpose projects on Subansiri and Dehang rivers

Pending the preparation of the comprehensive plan for the main river and tributaries, the Commission has been planning and implementing works wherever the flood problem is serious, the works being planned so as to form part of the over-all plan. The schemes include those for raising and strengthening of existing embankments, closing of breaches, construction of retired bunds, whenever it become necessary during the floods which goes a long way in stabilising the benefits of the works already implemented. These works are being taken up after requisite technical scrutiny by a Board of Consultants and approval by the Brahmaputra Flood Control Board.

Adequate funds for the implementation of work which are of immediate nature and which cannot wait the formulation of the comprehensive plan, are being financed by the Government of India by providing assistance to the Brahmaputra Flood Control Commission by way of loans. The assistance includes the requirement of funds for carrying out necessary investigations programmed by the State Governments for the preparation of the comprehensive plan.

(b) It has been reported that the question of flood-control in the Brahmaputra valley was not discussed at the recent meeting of the North-Eastern Council.

Punjab to Train Farmers in Domestic Storage of Foodgrains

2026. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Agriculture Ministry is considering to open centre in Punjab to train farmers in domestic storage of foodgrains;

(b) if so, whether any decision has been taken thereon; and

(c) if so, salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). A

field station of the Indian Grain Storage Institute, Hapur has already been set up at Ludhiana. The main functions of this Institute are to carry out applied research on various aspects of foodgrains storage and preservation including designing and development of improved types of storage structures; and training of trainees in the field of storage and preservation of foodgrains.

2. A regional office of the Save Grain Campaign being implemented by the Department of Food has been set up at Chandigarh recently. It aims at reduction of storage losses by educating the farmers, traders and other agencies engaged in handling and storage of foodgrains through training, demonstration, publicity etc. Improved type of storage structures of small sizes are made available to farmers etc. under this schemes on easy credit basis.

Manufacture of Citric Acid from Sugar and Molasses

2027. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Sugar Institute has developed a process for manufacturing citric acid from sugar and molasses;

(b) whether the process has been proved very successful; and

(c) if so, facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Laboratory scale experiments have been carried out on the production of Citric Acid from sugar at National Sugar Institute, Kanpur. Similar experiments on the production of Citric Acid from molasses are in progress.

(b) and (c). The success of the process can be properly judged only after Pilot Plant Scale Trials are carried out. The Institute is yet to make a proposal for setting up a pilot plant for this purpose.

Integrated Housing Scheme in Orissa

2028. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of houses constructed and allotted to the homeless persons under the integrated housing scheme in Orissa; and

(b) whether the Central Government has issued directives that consideration should be given for permanently resettling those who lost houses in the floods?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) Upto the end of July, 1976, 2932 houses have been constructed in Orissa under the Integrated Housing Scheme. Out of these, 2869 houses have been allotted to the homeless persons.

(b) No directives have been issued by the Government of India in this regard.

Groundnut Crops and its Price

2029. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a bumper crop of groundnut this year;

(b) if so, the figures of production, State-wise;

(c) the price at which groundnut is sold in States; and

(d) whether Government has declared a support price for groundnut; and if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) The production of groundnut reached a record level of 67.0 lakh tonnes in 1975-76.

(b) A statement showing the State-wise final estimates of production of groundnut for 1975-76 is enclosed.

(c) The wholesale prices of groundnut-in-shell in certain reporting markets of the major producing States for the week ended 20th August, 1978 are as follows:—

State	Market	Variety	Price
			(Rs. per quintal)
Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Pods	240
	Adoni	Peanut	245
Gujarat	Rajkot	Big	188
	Jamnagar	Bold	195
Madhya Pradesh	Khargone	Chandausi	240
Maharashtra	Akola	Pink	250
	Nanded	Bold	235
Karnataka	Raichur	Gungru	235
	Raichur	Jawari	233
Tamil Nadu	Pollachi	1st sort	225
	Pollachi	2nd sort	200

(d) The Central Government has not declared any support price for groundnut. The Government of Gujarat, however, had announced market purchase of groundnut-in-shell through the cooperative agencies at Rs. 150 per quintal.

Statement

State-wise estimates of production of groundnut for 1975-76

State/Union Territory	Production (in '000 tonnes)
Andhra Pradesh	1158·9
Bihar	6·2
Gujarat	2034·6
Haryana	11·8
Himachal Pradesh	2·0
Karnataka	627·7
Kerala	23·1
Madhya Pradesh	362.5
Maharashtra	670·9
Orissa	147·5
Punjab	177·0
Rajasthan	172·7
Tamil Nadu	1272·7
Tripura	0·4
Uttar Pradesh	318·9
Pondicherry	6·3
All-India—Total	6991·3

Construction of Silos at Khurja

2030. SHRI HARI SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the progress of the construction of Silos at Khurja Junction in District Bulandshahr in U.P. is not satisfactory; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take to get Silos constructed earlier?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION. (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE): (a) The work on the construction of Silo installation at Khurja is proceeding according to schedule and is expected to be completed by the end of September, 1977.

(b) Does not arise

Production and Import of Fertilizer

2031. DR K L RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) the investment made in chemical fertilizers so far and the annual production;

(b) the quantity and the value of imported fertilizer on an average;

(c) percentage of fertilizer used for food crops, and

(d) whether there are any special studies being made to find the effect of green manure as a fertilizer?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) The investment in fertiliser industry till 1973-74 was of the order of Rs. 1110 crores. The production during 1975-76 was 15.35 lakh tonnes of nitrogen and 3.2 lakh tonnes of P_2O_5.

(b) During 1975-76, a quantity of 9.50 lakh tonnes of N, 3.37 lakh tonnes of P_2O_5 and 2.67 lakh tonnes of K2O was imported. The C & F value, on an average, comes to Rs. 1500.99 per tonne.

(c) According to a study conducted by the National Council of Applied Economic Research on "Fertiliser use on selected crops in India" for the year 1968-69 to 1970-71, 66 per cent of the total quantity of fertilisers was used on foodgrains in 1970-71.

(d) Studies have been conducted to show that the response of green manure crops was equal to that of application of 22.4 kg nitrogen per hectare

New Rice Variety

2032 SHRI D. D DESAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new variety of rice "Pusa-21" has been evolved; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN) (a) Yes, Sir. The variety is named as Pusa 2-21. Tamil Nadu Government has named this variety 'Kannagi".

(b) The rice variety "Pusa 2-21", developed by the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi, is now grown over considerable acreage in several States in the country. The main features of the variety are as under:—

(1) It is a quick maturing variety of 100 days (seed to seed) with a yield potential of about 5000 kg/ha.

(2) It possesses wide adaptability, and stability yield and maturity.

(3) It possesses field resistance to major diseases (except blast) and insect pests (except gall midge).

(4) It is suitable for direct seeding, water stress conditions to some extent, and late sowing.

(5) It has a good cooking and milling quality in spite of the presence of white belly.

(6) It is suitable for fitting into various multiple cropping sequences that require short duration varieties. This is one of the main reasons for its wide adoption in multi-cropping system. It should however not be grown wherever blast is a problem.

Brazilian Aid for Mapping of Forests

2033. SHRI D D. DESAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the achievement of Brazil in mapping its forests with the help of radar;

(b) whether such detailed mapping has helped locate vast mineral deposits; and

(c) if so, whether the Government propose to seek Brazilian help in making out similar survey of our forests?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) This is being examined.

Yoga Conference in Chicago

2034. SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item which appeared in an English daily dated the 20th June, 1976 entitled 'Yoga Conference Opening in Chicago';

(b) if so, whether Indian experts of Yoga had displayed their 'yogic kriya' practically and gave instructions; and

(c) whether there is any scheme to propagate Yogashan all over the world?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Some Indian experts spoke at the Conference, and displayed their 'Yogic Kriya'.

(c) There is no such scheme However, Government are implementing a scheme for the promotion of Yoga in the country

Breaches in Gandak Main Canal

2035 SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state.

(a) whether this year since after March 1976 invariably breaches were seen in Gandak Main Canal and its tributaries;

(b) if so, what constructive steps have been taken so far by the Central Government to check breaches;

(c) whether the Gandak Canal does require pucca cemented canal instead of earthen one; and

(d) if so, Government's reaction thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) There have been a few breaches in Gardak Canal after March,

1976 during Kharif irrigation in zones where the canal is in heavy filling.

(b) It has been reported by the State Government that strict vigilance is being maintained, continuous patrolling of canal banks is being done and the banks are also being strengthened at vulnerable points to prevent further breaches.

(c) and (d). The lining of the canal is not considered essential by the State Government because of technical reasons and prohibitive cost involved.

Central Aid and Assistance for Construction of Bagmati Barrage

2036. SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Deputy Minister has made a statement at Sitamarhi that if the State Government wants to execute the Bagmati Barrage, Centre is ready to send a team of experts;

(b) if so, the reactions of the State Government;

(c) how far Centre is contemplating to aid and assist the State Government in Bagmati Barrage construction; and

(d) what are the advantages envisaged to be derived from the scheme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The State Government's request for sending a team of experts has been received in the Central Water Commission on 27th August, 1976.

(c) Irrigation is a State subject and irrigation schemes are planned, executed and financed by the State Governments. Central assistance is normally given in the form of block loans and grants which is not related to any individual project, group of projects or sector of development. The necessary technical assistance, as may be required by the State, will be provided.

(d) The Bagmati Project estimated to cost Rs. 22.55 crores envisages construction of a barrage on river Bagmati at Ramnagar with canals on either bank and guide bunds and afflux bunds on both the banks totalling to a length of 90 kms. It will provide irrigation to an area of about 1 lac ha. annually besides providing flood control benefits.

National Service Scheme in College/ Universities

2037. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Service Scheme has been picked up by our colleges and university during its 7 or 8 years life;

(b) whether the functional value and relevance of higher education to the myriad problems confronting the country in the context of great gap between the elite and the masses will be abridged involving students and teachers on a voluntary-cum-selective basis; and

(c) the record of its working?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) to (c). The National Service Scheme for involving students on a voluntary and selective basis in various items of social service and national development has made steady progress since its inception in 1969. The response from the colleges/universities has been good and the enrolment of students participating in the scheme has increased from about 40,000 in 1969-70 to nearly 2.50 lakhs for 1976-77.

Social Service rendered by the university students has covered many aspects like adoption of villages for intensive social uplift work, carrying out medico-social survey, imparting training to rural women in sewing, embroidery and knitting, work in urban areas, including social service to slum dwellers, mass immunisation, sanitation drives, running of welfare centres and adult education programmes for the poorer sections of the community, blood donation and small savings campaigns etc. The students of N.S.S have also been rendering assistance to patients in hospitals and inmates of orphanages and welfare institutions for the physically handicapped. An important field of activity during 1971-72 was Central Refugees Camps set up for refugees from Bangladesh.

As part of the constructive involvement of students during their vacations, large scale camping programmes have been organised under the National Service Scheme. In the course of these, some aspects of rural needs are being covered. During 1973 a "Youth Against Famine" campaign was launched in which the students worked in camps to mitigate hardships in drought effected and drought prone areas. 745 camps involving 65,000 youths were held. The evaluation of the campaign by the Delhi School of Social Work, Delhi warranted organisation of similar campaigns in subsequent years. Thus the camps were continued under the theme, "Youth Against Dirt and Disease" and "Youth for Afforestation and Tree Plantation". From 1976-77, the theme has been broadened to include various aspects of rural development under the general theme "Youth for Rural Reconstruction". The students have also been assisting in the campaign for creating public awareness for preservation of monuments. It is expected that 1,25,000 students will participate in the special camping programme during the current year. These programmes are evaluated by independent institutions every year and improvements effected, where necessary.

The N.S S. programmes have also been evaluated by an informal group headed by Lt. Gen. K. P. Candeth. They have also been favourably commented upon by the Estimates Committee and the Central Advisory Board of Education.

National Service Scheme is basically an educational programme and is only one of the steps for involvement of students and teachers in understanding and appreciating the conditions and problems of the community and work towards their solution and for increasing the relevance of higher education to the various problems confronting the country. The University Grants Commission is also examining the question of integration of social service with the curricula of as many disciplines as possible in the context of up-dating and restructuring the syllabi.

Infusion of Self-Confidence among Students

2038. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:—

(a) whether the Prime Minister while addressing a meeting in Delhi in the 1st week of March, 1976 expressed her desire that school children should be so trained as to develop a sense of pride in being Indian citizens, the training should infuse in them self-confidence and respect for the country; and

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken or propose to be taken in Union Territories and asked the State Governments to frame the curriculum of school, college and University in this direction?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The following steps have been taken by the Government in this direction:—

(1) One of the aims of the new 10-year School curriculum adopted by the Government is to promote national consciousness and national integration among school children. This will be achieved by developing a proper understanding and appreciation of different sub-cultures of India.

(2) The National Council of Educational Research and Training is engaged in the preparation of new textbooks in all subjects for the 10-year School according to the Curricular Framework developed at the last National Conference of Educationists. The new textbooks in Social Sciences will high-light the cultural traditions of India and the contributions of India to the World civils. The textbooks in language subjects will also be based on themes suitable to the development of basic values of the composite culture of India.

(3) By organising programmes of Social Service and co-curricular activities such as Scouting, Guiding, N.C.C., physical education, games and sports, it is sought to develop qualities such as team spirit and loyalty, devotion to duty, truthfulness, tolerance and respect for others and decision-making.

(4) The Government of India is assisting State Governments and Union Territories towards a re-orientation of teacher training so that the teachers can implement the new curriculum and use effectively the new textbooks being prepared by the National Council of Educational Research and Training.

First Irrigation Ministers' Conference

2039. SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether on the occasion of the First Irrigation Ministers' Conference held in July, 1975 the States were asked to furnish to the Central Water Commission data and information relating to the availability of water, at present as well as in future, in the various drought-prone areas; and

(b) if so, the particulars so far furnished by the various States and particularly by Maharashtra?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) After the Conference of July, 1975, detailed proforma was devised and sent to the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Haryana, Orissa, Tamil Nadu and Rajasthan, having drought areas, for furnishing the data.

Information from Haryana, Orissa and Rajasthan is awaited. The remaining States have supplied partial information.

Assistance for Development of Land Declared Surplus

2040. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation have sanctioned about rupees one crore for 1975-76 as assistance for development and cultivation of land declared surplus as a result of land ceiling laws; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) and (b). During 1975-76 a sum of Rs. 81,99,500 was released to the States as assistance for development and cultivation of land declared surplus and distributed under the land ceiling laws. Break-up of the assistance State-wise is given in the Statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-11309/76.]

Land under Irrigation

2041. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state State-wise percentage of cultivated land under irrigation for the latest available year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): The percentage of net irrigated area to net sown area for the latest available year, i.e., 1972-73 are given below:

State	Percentae of net irrigated area to net sown area
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	26·7
Assam	24·5
Bihar	28·3
Gujarat	16·0
Haryana	45·9
Himachal Pradesh	17·0
Jammu & Kashmir	41·9
Karnataka	11·7
Kerala	20·3
Madhya Pradesh	9·2
Maharashtra	7·9
Manipur	46·4
Meghalaya	29·3
Nagaland	30·8
Orissa	16·3
Punjab	74·4
Rajashan	15·3
Tamil Nadu	44·5
Tripura	12·3
Uttar Pradesh	42·4
West Bengal	26·2
All-India	23·4

Notes:

(i) Figures are provisional.

(ii) For want of data for 1972-73 in respect of Assam, Gujarat, Manipur and West Bengal, latest available figures of net irrigated area have been used for working out percentage.

Sugar

2042. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE & IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) total production, internal consumption and export of sugar, year-wise, from 1973-74 to 1975-76;

(b) respective shares of free-sale sugar and levy sugar in the total internal consumption, year-wise from 1974-75 to 1975-76 and month-wise, from April to June 1976;

(c) State-wise allotment and disbursement of (1) levy and (2) free-sale sugar, year-wise, from 1973-74 to 1975-76, and month-wise from April to June 1976; and

(d) wholesale and retail prices of (1) levy and (2) free sale sugar, year-

wise, from 1973-74 to 1975-76 and month-wise, from April to June 1976?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE & IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Information for the sugar years (October—September) 1973-74, 1974-75 and 1975-76 (upto 15-8-1976) is given below:—

(Lakh tonnes)

	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76 (Provisional upto 15-8-1976)
1. Production . .	39·48	47·97	42·39
2. Internal consumption . .	35·29	34·57	31·33
3. Exports (Shipped) .	4·05	9·24	9·75

(b) The information is given in statement I laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No LT-11310/76.]

(c) Statewise allotments of levy sugar are shown in the statement II laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-11310/76.] The entire levy sugar allotted to the State Government is utilised by them for distribution

As regards free-sale sugar, there was no State-wise allocation during the period referred to. Free sale sugar is released to the factories every month, for sale in the open market to licensed dealers anywhere in the country and, by and large is despatched during the month A statement showing the releases made to the factories in each State during the period under reference is at statement III laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library. See* No LT-11310/76.]

(d) Levy sugar is distributed at a uniform price of Rs. 2.15 per kg. throughout the country through the fair price shops since December, 1976. The wholesale and retail prices of free-sale sugar in the important markets during the period under reference are shown in statements IV and V laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-11310/76.]

Expenditure on Central Ministers' Bangalows in New Delhi

2043 SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state total expenditure incurred on account of maintenance, including furnishing and re-furnishing of the Central Ministers' New Delhi residences, for the years 1974-75 and 1975-76, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

Housing Scheme for the Poor, L.I.G. and M.I.G.

2044. SHRI R. K. SINHA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in the scheme of housing for the poor, L.I.G. and M.I.G;

(b) whether Government propose to provide houses to these categories on the self-financing project lines; and

(c) the future programme in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) According to the progress

reports so far received from the State Governments and Union Territories, 4,73,966 houses have been built under various Social Housing Schemes for industrial workers, economically weaker sections and low and middle income groups. Besides, 69,61,253 house-sites have been allotted to landless families.

(b) and (c). No such proposal is under consideration of the Ministry of Works and Housing.

Nehru Yuvak Kendras

2045. SHRI R. K. SINHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Nehru Yuvak Kendras in the country and particularly in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the progress made by these Kendras; and

(c) the number of Nehru Yuvak Kendras proposed to be set up in Uttar Pradesh during 1976 and 1977?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) to (c). The Government have sanctioned 186 Nehru Yuvak Kendras so far in the country, out of which 24 have been sanctioned in Uttar Pradesh. It is proposed to further enlarge this scheme during 1976-77. State-wise allocation of Nehru Yuvak Kendras is under examination.

Sixteen of the Kendras sanctioned in Uttar Pradesh are operational at present. The Nehru Yuvak Kendras undertake various activities in the areas of non-formal education, vocational training, sports and games, culture, social service and organisation of youth camps. Over 141 centres involving over 5,000 persons in Non-formal Education were functioning in July 1976. Vocational Training is being imparted to over 2,000 trainees. Besides the Nehru Yuvak Kendras are also organising or reactivising the Youth Clubs, 820 Clubs are reported to be active involving over 27,000 persons as on 31-3-1976.

Licence Fee for Government Accommodation

2046. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether licence fee for Government accommodation has recently been revised; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) and (b). Licence fee of Government residential accommodation has not been revised recently. However, the market licence fee of such accommodation in the general pool in Delhi/New Delhi has been pooled with effect from 1st August, 1976. According to this, the pooled unit rate of market licence fee is Rs. 4.63 per sq metre for types II to IV and Rs. 5.11 per sq metre for type V to VIII per month.

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में हरिजनों के लिए सस्ते मकानों का निर्माण

2047. **श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव :** क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में हरिजनों एवं भूमिहीन मजदूरों के लिए सस्ते तथा तुरन्त उपलब्ध किये जा सकने वाले मकान बनाने की कोई योजना केन्द्रीय सरकार के विचाराधीन है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे मकान की अनुमानित लागत क्या होगी ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्री (श्री के० रघुरामैया) : (क) ऐसी कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है। तथापि, इस मंत्रालय द्वारा आर्थिक दृष्टि से कमजोर वर्गों के लिए बनाई गई योजनाएं समाज के सभी वर्गों के लाभ के लिए है जिसमें अनुसूचित जातियां तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियां भी शामिल हैं। ये योजनायें राज्य क्षेत्र में हैं तथा राज्य सरकारों द्वारा अपनी निर्धारित आवश्यकताओं और प्राथमिकताओं के अनुसार कार्यान्वित की जा रही हैं। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में भूमिहीन मजदूरों को बिना कीमत पर आवास स्थल देने की एक पृथक् योजना भी है। इस योजना को न्यूनतम आवश्यकता के राष्ट्रीय कार्यक्रम में शामिल किया गया है तथा यह भी राज्य सरकारों द्वारा कार्यान्वित की जा रही है। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में भूमिहीन मजदूरों को आवंटित आवास स्थलों पर मकान बनाने के लिए कुछ राज्य सरकारों ने पहल की है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

पंचायतों और सामुदायिक विकास खंडों के माध्यम से 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम की क्रियान्विति

2048. **श्री मूलचन्द डागा** : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 20-सूत्री आर्थिक कार्यक्रम की क्रियान्विति के लिए पंचायतों और सामुदायिक विकास खण्डों की सेवाओं का उपयोग किया जा रहा है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो किन-किन क्षेत्रों में उनकी सेवाओं का उपयोग किया जा रहा है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) राज्य सरकारों से अनुरोध किया गया है कि वे उनकी सेवाओं का प्रयोग इनके लिए करें—भूमि सीमाओं के कार्यान्वयन; भूमिहीनों को फालतू भूमि के आवंटन और यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि लघु किसान विकास एजेंसी/सीमान्त किसान तथा कृषि श्रमिक, सूखा ग्रस्त तथा कमांड क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत कमजोर वर्गों के निमित्त लाभ वास्तविक रूप में उन्हें पहुंचते हैं; भूमिहीनों को आवासीय खंडों के आवंटन; भूमि-सीमा कानूनों और ग्रामीण समाज के कमजोर वर्गों के वास्तविक रूप में उपयुक्त व्यक्तियों को फालतू भूमि के उचित वितरण को लागू करने; भूमिहीन कृषि श्रमिक को स्वयं रोजगार उपलब्ध कराने; बंधुआ मजदूरी को समाप्त करने और बंधुआ मजदूरी से मुक्त श्रमिकों के लिए वैकल्पिक रोजगार के अवसर तथा अन्य सुविधाएं जुटाने और जन-शिक्षा तथा परिवार नियोजन और ग्रामीण विकास के अन्य कार्यक्रम।

पंचायत और सामुदायिक विकास खंडों के लिए चुनाव

2049. **श्री मूलचन्द डागा** : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) किन-किन राज्यों में गत दस वर्षों से पंचायत और सामुदायिक विकास खण्डों के लिए चुनाव नहीं हुए हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार वहां चुनाव करवाने के लिए कोई कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) चुनाव पंचायती राज संस्थाओं के लिए किये जाते हैं, सामुदायिक विकास खंडों के लिए नहीं। गत दस वर्षों में हिमाचल प्रदेश में (केवल जिला

परिषदों); केरल में (ग्राम पंचायतों); पंजाब में (जिला परिषदों तथा पंचायत समितियों), राजस्थान में (जिला परिषदों तथा पंचायत समितियों और ग्राम पंचायतों) और पश्चिम बंगाल में (जिला परिषदों, पंचायत समितियों और ग्राम पंचायतों) के चनाव नहीं हुए हैं।

(ख) चूंकि पंचायती राज राज्य का विषय है, इसलिए पंचायती राज संस्थाओं का समय से चुनाव कराना सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों पर निर्भर करता है। तथापि, इस पर निगरानी रखी जा रही है और सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों को राज्य मंत्रियों की बैठकों जैसे उपयुक्त अवसरों पर इस बारे में समय-समय पर स्मरण कराया जाता है।

राष्ट्रीय सामुदायिक विकास संस्थान

2050. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में राष्ट्रीय सामुदायिक विकास संस्थान विद्यमान है; यदि हां, तो इस पर प्रति वर्ष कितनी धनराशि खर्च हो रही है; और

(ख) क्या उक्त संस्थान जो उद्देश्य प्राप्त करने के लिए स्थापित किया गया है, उसे प्राप्त करने में उसे सफलता मिली है?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दाहलनवाज खां) : (क) राष्ट्रीय सामुदायिक विकास संस्थान एक शीर्ष संस्थान है जो महत्वपूर्ण सरकारी कर्मचारियों तथा गैर-सरकारी कार्यकर्ताओं को सामुदायिक विकास, समन्वित ग्राम विकास तथा पंचायती राज के सिद्धान्तों तथा उद्देश्यों के बारे में अभिविन्यास तथा प्रशिक्षण देता है, सामुदायिक विकास के माध्यम से कृषिक समाज में सुनियोजित सामाजिक परिवर्तन पर विशेष रूप से बल देते हुए सामाजिक विज्ञान में अध्ययन तथा अनुसन्धान आयोजित करता है, देश के प्रशिक्षण केन्द्रों को शैक्षणिक मार्गदर्शन प्रदान करता है और सामुदायिक विकास, ग्राम विकास तथा पंचायती राज और सम्बन्धित क्षेत्रों के बारे में सूचना के लिए शोधन गृह के रूप में कार्य करता है। इसका वार्षिक व्यय लगभग 20 लाख रुपये है।

(ख) जी हां।

National Physical Efficiency Drive

2051. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Physical Efficiency drives held so far in different States have yielded fruitful results;

(b) the names of States where such drives were held; and

(c) whether the remaining States and certain difficulties in launching such drives?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) Since its inception in 1959-60 and upto 1975-76, over 1.3 crore persons have participated in the National Physical Efficiency Drive. In 1975-76, there was the all time record participation of over 16 lakhs in the Drive.

(b) and (c). All States and Union Territories except Haryana, Orissa, Sikkim and Pondicherry participated in the Drive during 1975-76. Haryana, Orissa and Pondicherry could not participate in the Drive due to the lack of financial resources or adequate staff.

Population in cities living in slums

2052. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether 30 per cent of the population in the cities in India lives in slums;

(b) whether in Delhi alone more than one million people lived in clusters of slums, and at what rate the squatter population is growing;

(c) whether Government have chalged out any comprehensive programme and measures to rehabilitate this population at healthier places throughout the country; and

(d) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) No accurate statistics regarding population of slums in cities in India are available However, a Working Group appointed by the Planning Commission in 1972 had, on the basis of assessment of slum growth obtained from some of the Metropolitan and major cities with a population of above five lakhs, made an estimate that about 20 to 25 per cent of the population in cities may be living in slums.

(b) A survey conducted by the Town and Country Planning Organisation on the growth of squatter settlements in Delhi indicated that nearly 1,41,755 squatter settlements were in existance in 1973 The survey also revealed that between the years 1971-73 the squatter settlements had increased by about 23 per cent.

(c) and (d). There are two schemes in relation to slums which are being implemented The first is the Scheme of Slum Clearance/Improvement which was started in 1956. Under this Scheme open developed plots or tenements are provided to slum dwellers who are dis-housed as a result of clearance operation. The Scheme also contemplates improvement of slum dwellings so as to make them habitable. The second Scheme is that of Environmental Improvement of Slum Areas which was started in 1972. Under this Scheme, slum areas which are not required for clearance for at least 10 years are taken up for provision of basic amenities like water supply, inclucing water taps, drainage facilities, widening and paving of lanes, etc. In the draft Fifth Five Year Plan, it is proposed to cover slum areas in all cities with a population of three lakhs and above under the Scheme or at least one city in such of those States which do not have any city with a population of three lakhs or above. These Schemes are in the State sector and are being implemented by the State Governments.

In Delhi, in addition to the Scheme of Environmental Improvement of Slum Areas, under the Jhuggi Jhonpri Removal Scheme, squatters on public land are resettled in new resettlement colonies developed for the purpose During the preceding year, about 1,07,000 squatter families were resettled in newly developed resettlement colonies

Houses for the persons registered with D.D A. under M.I.G. scheme

2053. SHRI RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the persons registered with DDA for the last three to four years under Middle Income Group Scheme have not been allotted houses so far, and

(b) if so, the number of such persons and steps proposed by DDA to provide houses to these persons before allotment to new registered persons?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) Out of 13,810 persons re-

gistered with the Delhi Development Authority under the M.I.G. Scheme for housing till 1972-73, 9,634 persons have been allotted houses so far. 476 persons have withdrawn their registration.

(b) About 3700 persons registered with Delhi Development Authority under Middle Income Group are waiting allotment of flats because these persons wanted allotment in localities of their choice only. This figure does not include demand from persons registered under the fresh registration of 1976, who will be considered only after meeting demand of persons registered earlier.

Demand by F.C.I. to procure Wheat from Haryana Mandis

2054. SHRI RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Haryana Government has rejected the renewed demand of the Food Corporation of India for permission to procure at least 15 per cent of wheat arrivals in Mandi during the current season: and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The Food Corporation of India approached the Haryana Government at the beginning of the wheat procurement season to give them a share of procurement of wheat arrivals in the Mandi. The Government of Haryana, however, did not agree to give any share to the F.C.I. since they were of the view that the State procuring agencies had adequate staff and other arrangements to handle the wheat procurement. The question of F.C.I. making any renewed demand at this stage, when the bulk of the wheat procurement is over, does not arise.

Profits for modernisation and expansion of sugar Industry

2055. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the sugar manufacturers spent very little money on modernisation and expansion of industry; and

(b) if so, whether Government have any proposal under consideration to enact some kind of legislation to make it compulsory that a certain percentage of profits should ploughed back for modernisation and expansion of industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) According to the Sugar Industry Enquiry Commission, the total amount spent by all the sugar factories in the country towards additions, alterations, rehabilitation and modernisation during the period 1960-61 to 1969-70 was about Rs. 76 crores i e Rs 7 6 crores annually.

(b) No, Sir.

World Bank loan for ground water in Orissa

2056. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether World Bank has been approached for a substantial loan for harnessing ground water resources in Orissa; and

(b) if so, the response from the Bank?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The World Bank are appraising Orissa Agricultural Intensification Project of which Ground Water development is one of the components. The

preliminary indications are that the World Bank will consider giving assistance for Ground Water Survey and Monitoring and demonstration research on filter points. Groundwater development projects will be financed by the Agricultural Refinance Development Corporation who will be reimbursed under the general line of credit to the tune of 55 per cent of the disbursement by the International Development Association of the World Bank.

Co-ordination on breeding of livestock and poultry

2057. SHRI SUBODH HANSDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the type of machinery at present existing between Department of Agriculture and Department of Agricultural Research and Education for co-ordination on work on breeding of livestock and poultry;

(b) whether animal scientists of ICAR headquarters are making available data to press exposing follies in animal production programme adopted by Department of Agriculture; and

(c) steps the ICAR administration have taken so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Programmes for research and development in breeding of livestock and poultry carried out by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, Department of Agricultural Research and Education and the Department of Agriculture in the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation are coordinated at the following two forums:—

1. Research and Development Co-ordination Committee, and

2. Central Poultry Development Advisory Council.

In addition specialists in the I.C.A.R. are members of Advisory Councils, Conferences, Committees/Seminars and other Forums where development programmes and progress of development programmes are discussed and the specialists of the Ministry of Agriculture participate fully in all-group discussions in the I.C.A.R. through membership in Scientific Panels, Committees, Seminars and as invitees at the Workshops and other group discussions.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Improvement in productivity of Government Printing Presses

2058. SHRI SUBODH HANSDA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been major improvement in the functioning and productivity of various Government printing presses; and

(b) what steps are being taken to reduce the printing of Government periodicals and documents including publications of D.A.V.P. and publications Division from private presses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT): (a) Yes, Sir. There has been some improvement in the productivity of the Government of India Presses. The average of the number of impression per hour during 1975-76 has been 36,770 as against the average of 36,210 during 1974-75.

(b) Efforts are being made in consultation with D.A.V.P. and Publications Division to have printed in the Government of India Presses as many of their periodicals, publications etc. as are possible within the technical resources of the Presses.

Loss to crops due to drought and floods

2059. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the extent of damage done to the crops by floods and droughts continues to increase unabated over the last decade;

(b) if so, the estimated loss caused to the crops as a result of these calamities year-wise; and

(c) steps taken to study the magnitude and nature of the problem in depth for suitable action programme in the 6th Five Year Plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha on receipt.

(c) With a view to reducing the effect of droughts in the chronically drought affected areas of the country, Government initiated Drought Prone Areas Programme in 1970-71. Government have identified 74 districts wholly or partly in 13 States as chronically drought prone. To start with, this programme was focussed on execution of rural works and employment generation. Subsequently the programme was re-oriented on the basis of an area development approach. The strategy is to improve the economy of these areas through a package of infra-structural and on-farm development activities with the objective of optimal utilisation of land, water, human resources of the area covered. As at present, the programme will continue during the Fifth Plan. The position will be reviewed in due course. Similarly a National Flood Control Programme was launched in 1954 for affording reasonable flood protection measures to the flood prone areas. Since then, nearly one third of the flood prone area has been afforded reasonable protection. In order to conduct a study in depth of the approach and programmes of flood control measures and aspects like Soil Conservation, afforestation; Government have recently decided to set up the Rashtriya Barh Ayog so as to evolve a coordinated, integrated and scientific approach to the Flood control problem and draw out a National Plan, fixing priorities which could be implemented in the near future. The commission will make its recommendations as soon as practicable but in any case within two years.

हिन्दी के प्रचार के लिये समिति

2060. **श्री यमुना प्रसाद मंडल :** क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय में राजभाषा हिन्दी की प्रगति और प्रचार के लिये कौन-कौन सी समितियां गठित की गई हैं और उनके सदस्य कौन-कौन हैं;

(ख) मंत्रालय तथा मंत्रालय के विभिन्न विभागों की राजभाषा कार्यान्वयन समितियों की इस वर्ष कितनी बैठकें हुई और उनके निर्णयों को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए क्या व्यवस्था की गई;

(ग) क्या इन समितियों की सर्वाधिक नियमित बैठकें नही होती तथा इनके निर्णयों को पूरी तरह कार्यान्वित नही किया गया है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में उचित सुधार करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णा साहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) कृषि मंत्रालय हिन्दी सलाहकार समिति के सदस्यों के नाम विवरण में दिये गये हैं जो सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [देखिए संख्य एल०टी०–11311/76]

(ङ) से (च). इस मंत्रालय के विभिन्न विभागों में राजभाषा कार्यान्वयन समितियां स्थापित की गई हैं, जिनके अध्यक्ष सम्बन्धित संयुक्त सचिव हैं। इनमें से खाद्य, सिंचाई और कृषि अनुसंधान तथा शिक्षा विभाग में इस वर्ष एक-एक बैठक हुई है। कृषि विभाग में 9 सितम्बर, 1976 को बैठक होनी है। ग्राम विकास विभाग में हिन्दी अधिकारी की नियुक्ति हो जाने के बाद शीघ्र एक समिति गठित किये जाने की आशा है। सम्बन्धित विभाग इन समितियों द्वारा लिये गये निणयों पर कार्यवाई कर रहे हैं।

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री ने भी हिन्दी के प्रगामी प्रयोग के लिये एक अपील की है। कृषि मंत्रालय में राजभाषा नियम, 1976 के तेजी से और समुचित क्रियान्वयन के लिये विभिन्न स्तरों के अधिकारियो की बैठकें भी की गई हैं।

Proposal to increase Sugarcane Price

2061. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to increase the prices of sugarcane in the coming season; and

(b) if so, the price proposed to be increased?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b) The fixation of minimum sugarcane price for 1976-77 season is presently under consideration.

Nationalisation of Sugar Industry

2062. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state whether it is proposed to nationalise the sugar mills which are in private hands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAH-NAWAZ KHAN): No decision has so far been taken by the Government on the question of nationalisation of the sugar industry.

Evaluation and Monitoring of Special Programme

2063. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have, under 20 Point programme, taken special steps to reorient and strengthen the monitoring and evaluation organisation for the special programmes of the Centre by the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation; and

(b) if so, outline thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHU DAS PATEL) (a) and (b) Yes, Sir Special steps taken/or being taken include the setting up of a Central Monitoring Organisation in the Central Water Commission to watch the progress of the ongoing major irrigation schemes constitution of Central Teams to review periodically the progress of land identify the constraining factors in the development of ground water, and strengthening of Land Reforms Division in the Ministry of Agriculture & Irrigation for ensuring more intensive monitoring and evaluation of the work done by the State Governments and the Union Territories Administrations. Likewise, monitoring of work relating to liquidation of Rural Indebtedness and programmes for weaker sections, like the Small and Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Development Agencies, Drought Prone Areas Programme etc. has been strengthened.

A Coordination Committee to oversee implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the 20 Point Programme in so far as it relates to the Ministry has also been constituted.

12.00 hrs.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE RE A NEWS ITEMS PUBLISHED IN "CURRENT" WEEKLY

MR. SPEAKER: On the 23rd August 1976, Shri Nawal Kishore Sinha sought to raise a question of privilege regarding a news item published in the *Current Weekly*, Bombay, dated the 21st August 1976, casting certain aspersions on him. I had then said that, in the first instance, the Editor, Printer and Publisher of the weekly should be asked to state what he had to say in the matter.

The Editor, Printer and Publisher of the *Current Weekly* has in his letter dated the 25th August 1976, stated as follows:—

"I was extremely pained to learn that Shri N K Sinha, MP, felt hurt about his photograph printed on the front page of *Current*. Mr. Sinha is an outstanding public figure from Bihar and I have the good fortune of knowing him. The hon. Member is justified in raising the issue of privilege".

It was, however, not our intention to defame him. His name is not mentioned anywhere in the story. Wherever we mentioned the name of Mr Nawal Kishore Sinha, Chairman of the Urban Bank, we made it a point to add MLA to distinguish him from the aggrieved hon. Member.

"The publication of Mr. N. K. Sinha's photograph was one of those queer incidents of journalism where a sub-editor uses his discretion late in the night to catch up with printing schedule".

"I submit that great damage has nevertheless been done to Mr. N. K. Sinha, MP. We did not have the slightest intention of involving him and we have no hesitation in expressing our regrets to the hon. Member" .....

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA (Muzaffarpur): May I be permitted to say a few words? The Editor has very kindly written to me also personally enclosing a copy of the letter from which you are pleased to read out.....

AN HON MEMBER. Same letter?

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA: No, no. He has written to me another letter and in that letter also he has mentioned the same thing. He has said that a very queer thing has happened, a ghastly mistake has been made 'by one of my sub-editors. I hold him in high esteem' and such other things But I expected that in *The Current* of this week, he would perhaps publish this letter.

AN HON MEMBER: With his photo.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA: With my old photograph, when I was quite young. He could have done so. That has not been done. I would also like the Editor, who must be a noble man—I have no reason to believe that he is not a noble soul—prints the letter which he has written to you and the letter which he has written to me along with the photograph at the earliest, and also the photograph of that gentleman, the Chairman of the Urban Bank.....

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA (Dausa): I hope he would not put my photograph there (*Interruptions*).

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA: He is quite young; I am slightly older.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: I hope he would not commit the mistake of putting my photograph there.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA: It will not be difficult for people to distinguish between him and me.

[Shri Kawal Kishore Sinha]

I am prepared to abide by whatever decision, direction or guidance you are pleased to give in the matter.

MR. SPEAKER: I think in view of this, if the House agrees, we may ask the Editor, Printer and Publisher to publish his regret, the letter which he has written to me and the correction prominently on the front page of the next issue of the *Current Weekly*. Thereafter, the matter may be treated as closed.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): With the photograph.

12.05 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

STATEMENT CORRECTING ANSWER TO USQ No 7823 DATED 28-4-75, MADURAI CITY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION LAST GRADE SERVICE RULES, 1975, NOTIFICATION ETC.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A statement (Hindi and English versions) (i) correcting the reply given on the 28th April, 1975 to Unstarred Question No. 7823 by Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan regarding grant of H.R.A. and C.C.A. to the employees of Government of India Press, Coimbatore and (ii) giving reason for delay in correcting the reply. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-11271/76.]

(2) (i) A copy of the Madurai City Municipal Corporation Last Grade Service Rules, 1975 published in Notification No. G.O. Ms. 1916 in Tamil Nadu Government Gazette dated the 10th December, 1975, under section 432 of the Madurai City Municipal Corporation Act, 1971 read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 31st January, 1976 issued by the President in relation to the State of Tamil Nadu.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for not laying the Hindi version of the above Notification. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-11272/76]

(3) (i) A copy of Notification No. G O Ms 1197 published in Tamil Nadu Government Gazette dated the 24th September, 1975 making certain amendment to the Tamil Nadu Municipal Service Rules, 1970, under section 304 of the Tamil Nadu District Municipalities Act, 1920 read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 31st January, 1976 issued by the President in relation to the State of Tamil Nadu.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for not laying the Hindi version of the above Notification. [*Placed in Library See* No. LT-11273/76]

(4) (i) A copy of the Gujarat Municipalities (President and Vice-President) Election (Amendment) Rules, 1976, published in Notification No. KP-88-76-MUN-3871-4331(76)-DH in Gujarat Government Gazette dated the 26th May, 1976 under sub-section (4) of section 277 of the Gujarat Municipalities Act, 1976 read with clause (c) (iii) of the Proclamation dated the 12th March, 1976 issued by the President in relation to the State of Gujarat.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for not laying the Hindi version of the above Notification. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-11274/76].

SUGAR (PRICE DETERMINATION FOR 1975-76 PRODUCTION) THIRD AMDT. ORDER 1976, NOTIFICATIONS UNDER TAMIL NADU AGRICULTURE PRODUCE MARKETS ACT, 1959 ND T. N. DEBT RELIEF ACT, 1976

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Sugar (Price Determination for 1975-76 production) Third Amendment Order, 1976 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 763(E) in Gazette of India dated the 21st August, 1976, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-11274/76.]

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (4) of section 29 of the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Produce Markets Act, 1959 read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 31st January, 1976 issued by the President in relation to the State of Tamil Nadu:—

(i) G O. Ms. 956 published in Tamil Nadu Government Gazette dated the 30th July, 1975.

(ii) G.O. Ms. 1003 published in Tamil Nadu Government Gazette dated the 30th July, 1975.

(iii) G.O. Ms. 1005 published in Tamil Nadu Government Gazette dated the 30th July, 1975.

(iv) Government Memo. No. 68957/A.M.I./75-2 published in Tamil Nadu Government Gazette dated the 17th September, 1975.

(v) G.O. Ms. 1360 published in Tamil Nadu Government Gazette dated the 24th September, 1975.

(vi) G.O. Ms. 1396 published in Tamil Nadu Government Gazette dated the 1st October, 1975.

(vii) G.O. Ms. 1473 published in Tamil Nadu Government Gazette dated the 22nd October, 1975.

(viii) G.O. Ms. 1474 published in Tamil Nadu Government Gazette dated the 22nd October, 1975.

(ix) G.O. Ms 1489 published in Tamil Nadu Government Gazette dated the 22nd October, 1975.

(x) G.O. Ms. 1779 published in Tamil Nadu Government Gazette dated the 3rd December, 1975.

(xi) G.O. Ms. 1783 published in Tamil Nadu Government Gazette dated the 10th December, 1975.

(xii) G.O. Ms 1830 published in Tamil Nadu Government Gazette dated the 10th December, 1975.

(xiii) G O. Ms. 1937 published in Tamil Nadu Government Gazette dated the 31st December, 1975.

(xiv) G O. Ms. 1950 published in Tamil Nadu Government Gazette dated the 31st December, 1975.

(xv) G.O. Ms. 67 published in Tamil Nadu Government Gazette dated the 11th February, 1976.

(xvi) Memo. No. 68960/A.M.I./75-1, published in Tamil Nadu Gazette dated the 18th February, 1976.

(xvii) Memo. No. 70754/A.M.I./75-3 published in Tamil Nadu Government Gazette dated the 18th February, 1976.

(xviii) G.O. Ms. 139 published in Tamil Nadu Government Gazette dated the 18th February, 1976.

(xix) G.O. Ms. 346 published in Tamil Nadu Government Gazette dated the 24th March, 1976.

(xx) G.O. Ms. 347 published in Tamil Nadu Government Gazette dated the 24th March, 1976.

(xxi) G.O. Ms. 392 published in Tamil Nadu Government Gazette dated the 31st March, 1976.

(xxii) G.O. Ms. 393 published in Tamil Nadu Government Gazette dated the 24th March, 1976.

(xxiii) G.O. Ms. 394 published in Tamil Nadu Government Gazette dated the 31st March, 1976.

(xxiv) G.O. Ms. 395 published in Tamil Nadu Government Gazette dated the 31st March, 1976.

(xxv) G.O Ms. 396 published in Tamil Nadu Government Gazette dated the 31st March, 1976.

(xxvi) G.O. Ms. 397 published in Tamil Nadu Government Gazette dated the 24th March, 1976.

(xxvii) G.O. Ms. 554 published in Tamil Nadu Government Gazette dated the 21st April, 1976.

(xxviii) G.O. Ms. 555 published in Tamil Nadu Government Gazette dated the 21st April, 1976.

(xxix) G.O. Ms. 556 published in Tamil Nadu Government Gazette dated the 21st April, 1976.

(xxx) G.O. Ms. 576 published in Tamil Nadu Government Gazette dated the 21st April, 1976.

(xxxi) G.O. Ms. 604 published in Tamil Nadu Government Gazette dated the 21st April, 1976.

(xxxii) G.O. Ms. 605 published in Tamil Nadu Government Gazette dated the 28th April, 1976.

(xxxiii) G.O. Ms. 787 published in Tamil Nadu Government Gazette dated the 12th May, 1976.

(xxxiv) G.O. Ms. 788 published in Tamil Nadu Government Gazette dated the 12th May, 1976.

(xxxv) G.O. Ms. 789 published in Tamil Nadu Government Gazette dated the 12th May, 1976.

(xxxvi) G.O. Ms. 943 published in Tamil Nadu Government Gazette dated the 2nd June, 1976.

(xxxvii) G.O. Ms. 944 published in Tamil Nadu Government Gazette dated the 2nd June, 1976

(xxxviii) G.O. Ms. 1231 published in Tamil Nadu Government Gazette dated the 14th July, 1976.

(xxxix) G.O. Ms. 1232 published in Tamil Nadu Government Gazette dated the 14th July, 1976

(xxxx) G.O. Ms. 1250 published in Tamil Nadu Government Gazette dated the 14th July, 1976.

(xxxxi) G.O. Ms. 1254 published in Tamil Nadu Government Gazette dated the 21st July, 1976.

(xxxxii) G. O. Ms. 1255 published in Tamil Nadu Government Gazette dated the 14th July, 1976.

(xxxxiii) G.O. Ms. 1259 published in Tamil Nadu Government Gazette dated the 14th July, 1976.

(3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for not laying the Hindi versions of the above Notifications. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-11275/76.]

(4) A copy of the Tamil Nadu Debt Relief Act, 1976 (President's Act, No. 31 of 1976) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th July, 1976, under sub-section (3) of section 3 of the Tamil Nadu State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1976. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-11277/76.]

STATEMENT CORRECTING THE DATES OF TWO NAGALAND GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS AND CONSOLIDATED REPORT ON WORKING OF 22 PUBLIC SECTOR BANKS FOR 1975

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A statement (Hindi and English versions) correcting the dates of two Nagaland Government Notifications laid on the Table on the 12th May, 1976 under the Nagaland Sales Tax Act, 1967. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-11278/76.]

(2) A copy of the Consolidated Report (Hindi and English versions) on the working of the twenty-two public sector banks for the year ended 31st December, 1975. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-11279/76.]

GUJARAT AGRICULTURAL LANDS CEILING (AMDT.) RULES, 1976, STATEMENTS, NOTIFICATIONS ETC.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) (i) A copy of the Gujarat Agricultural Lands Ceiling (Amendment) Rules, 1976, published in Notification No. GHM-76-M-101—J/ICH-1073-170843-J in Gujarat Government Gazette dated the 31st March, 1976 under sub-section (4) of section 53 of the Gujarat Agricultural Lands Ceiling Act, 1960 read with clause (c) (iii) of the Proclamation dated the 12th March, 1976 issued by the President in relation to the State of Gujarat, together with an explanatory note.

(ii) A statement showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notification.

(iii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the Hindi version of the Notification. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-11280/76.]

(2) A copy of Notification No. G.O. Ms. 1293 published in Tamil Nadu Government Gazette dated the 14th July, 1976 making certain amendment to the Tamil Nadu Occupants of Kudiyiruppu (Preparation of Record of Kudiyiruppu) Rules, 1973, under sub-section (4) of section 14 of the Tamil Nadu Occupants of Kudiyiruppu (Protection from Eviction) Act, 1961 read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 31st January, 1976 issued by the President in relation to the State of Tamil Nadu together with an explanatory note. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-11281/76.]

(3) A copy of Notification No. G.O. Ms. 1448 published in Tamil Nadu Government Gazette dated the 28th July, 1976 making certain amendment to the Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Rules, 1962 under sub-section (2) of section 112 of the Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Act, 1961 read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 31st January, 1976 issued by the President in relation to the State of Tamil Nadu together with an explanatory note. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-11282/76.]

(4) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (5) of section 60 of the Gudalur Janman Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1969 read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 31st January, 1976 issued by the President in relation to the State of Tamil Nadu:—

(i) G.O. Ms. 1115 published in Tamil Nadu Government Gazette dated the 1st October, 1975.

(ii) G.O. Ms. 1258 published in Tamil Nadu Government Gazette dated the 12th November, 1975.

(5) Two statements showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notifications. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-11283/76.]

(6) (i) A copy of Memo. No. 6772/VIII-2/76-2 published in Tamil Nadu Governmnt Gazette dated the 5th May, 1976 making certain amendment to Notification No. II-1 No. 1061 of 1965 dated 12th March, 1975 issued under the Tamil Nadu Inam Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1963 read with clause (c) (iv) of the of the Proclamation dated the 31st January, 1976 issued by the President in relation to the State of Tamil Nadu.

(ii) A statement showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notification. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-11284/76.]

(7) (i) A copy of Notification No. G.O. Ms. 634 published in Tamil Nadu Government Gazette dated the 14th April, 1976 making certain amendment to Notification No. II-1 No. 3987 (b) of 1971 dated the 7th September, 1971 issued under the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Lands Record of Tenancy Rights Act, 1969 read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 31st January, 1976 issued by the President in relation to the State of Tamil Nadu together with an explanatory note.

(ii) A statement showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notification.

(8) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for not laying the Hindi versions of the Notifications mentioned at (2), (3), (4), (6) and (7). [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-11285/76.]

(9) (i) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Tamil Nadu Warehousing Corporation, Madras for the year 1972-73 together with the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (11) of section 31 of the Warehousing Corporations Act, 1962 read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 31st January, 1976 issued by the President in relation to the State of Tamil Nadu.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above document. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-11286/76.]

INDIAN TELEGRAPH (7TH AMDT.) RULES, 1976

संचार मंत्री (डा० शंकर दयाल शर्मा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपकी अनुमति से भारतीय तार अधिनियम, 1885 की धारा 7 की उप-धारा (5) के अन्तर्गत भारतीय तार (सातवां संशोधन) नियम, 1976 (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) की एक प्रति सभा पटल पर रखता हूं जो दिनांक 26 जून, 1976 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा० का० नि० 933 में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-11287/76.]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT, 1955

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:—

(i) The Delhi, Meerut and Bulandshahr (Milk and Milk Products) Control Order, 1975, published in Notification No. S.O. 200 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 6th May, 1975.

(ii) The Fertiliser (Control) Seventh Amendment Order, 1976, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 759 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 9th August, 1976. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-11288/76.]

STATEMENT RE. NAMES OF NEW RAIL LINKS/RESTORATION

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): On behalf of Shri Buta Singh, I beg to lay on the Table a statement (Hindi and English versions) in response to the directions given by the Speaker on the 24th August, 1976 during supplementaries on Starred Question No. 190, indicating the names of new rail links/restorations for which the amount of rupees one hundred crores allotted by the Planning Commission for the construction of new railway lines will be utilised. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-11289/76].

CERTIFIED ACCOUNTS OF INDIAN INSTITUTES OF TECHNOLOGY, KANPUR AND MADRAS FOR 1973-74 AND 1974-75 RESPECTIVELY AND TWO STATEMENTS

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of section 23 of the Institutes of Technology Act, 1961:—

(i) Certified Accounts of the Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur, for the year 1973-74 along with the Audit Report thereon.

(ii) Certified Accounts of the Indian Institute of Technology, Madras, for the year 1974-75 along with Audit Report thereon.

(2) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for not laying simultaneously the Hindi versions of the above documents.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-11290/76].

12.06 hrs.

FINANCIAL COMMITTEES (1975-76) A REVIEW

SECRETARY-GENERAL: I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Financial Committees (1975-76)—A Review, (Hindi and English versions).

12.6½ hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

225TH, 226TH AND 228TH REPORTS

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta North-East): I beg to present the following Reports of the Public Accounts Committee:—

(i) Two Hundred and Twenty-fifth Report on Paragraph 9 of the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1972-73, Union Government (Railways), relating to Diesel Locomotive Works, Varanasi [Ministry of Railways (Railway Board)].

(ii) Two Hundred and Twenty-sixth Report on Paragraph relating to Wealth Tax included in Chapter IV of the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the years 1971-72 and 1972-73, Union Government (Civil), Revenue Receipts, Volume II, Direct Taxes (Department of Revenue and Banking).

(iii) Two Hundred and Twenty-eighth Report on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Hundred and Seventieth Report on Crash Scheme on Rural Employment (Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation—Department of Rural Development).

12.07 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

THIRD REPORT

SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA (Nagaur): I beg to present the Third Report of the Committee on Papers Laid on the Table.

12.7½ hrs.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON OFFICES OF PROFIT

NINETEENTH REPORT

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO (Rajamundry): I beg to present the Nineteenth Report of the Joint Committee on Offices of Profit

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12.08 hrs

CONSTITUTION (THIRTY-SECOND AMENDMENT) BILL

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR PRESENTATION OF REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE

DR HENRY AUSTIN (Ernakulam) Sir, I beg to move

"That this House do further extend upto the last day of the next session, the time for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India"

MR SPEAKER The question is

"That this House do further extend upto the last day of the next session the time for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India"

The motion was adopted.

12.8½ hrs.

CONSTITUTION (FOURTY-THIRD AMENDMENT) BILL

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration."

Sir, under Article 316(2) of the Constitution, the Chairman and Member of a State Public Service Commission or a Joint Commission shall retire at the age of sixty years or hold office for a term of six years from the date on which they enter office, whichever is earlier. This has been the position ever since the Constitution came into force

As Hon Members are aware, in view of the status and functions assigned to Public Service Commissions under the Constitution, these Commissions have to be manned by persons of high calibre and integrity To a great extent, this is possible only if the conditions of service of the members are made sufficiently attractive One of these conditions is that persons who are offered the posts should have an opportunity to serve for reasonably long periods.

It is obligatory under the Constitution to appoint on these Public Service Commissions, to the extent of one-half of the members, persons who have served under the Government of India or the Government of a State. Eminent persons belonging to the academic sphere have also to be taken on the Commissions

In this context it is pertinent to note that the age of retirement of Government officers both at the Centre and in many States, has been raised from 55 to 58 years. Thus, the Government servants appointed on their

Public Service Commissions would have only a tenure of two years after their retirement. Similarly, the age of retirement of University Professors etc., has been raised to 60 years and it is difficult to attract them for being appointed as Members of the Public Service Commissions. Article 319 of the Constitution prohibits Members of Public Service Commissions from any employment under Government after retirement. This is a factor which renders the office somewhat unattractive unless one can hold the office up to a reasonable age. In order, therefore, to attract eminent persons both from Government service as well as academicians, it is proposed that the age of retirement of the Chairman and Members of the State Public Service Commissions may be raised from 60 to 62 years. The Bill seeks to provide for this by an amendment of Article 316(2) of the Constitution.

The Bill seeks to provide for this by an amendment to article 316(2) of the Constitution.

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India be taken into consideration."

This being a Constitution (Amendment Bill, we require a special majority. I want to fix the time of voting.

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): 1 hour is allotted. We will not be able to finish it before lunch. I agree that members should know when the voting will take place. I suggest that 2.30 P.M. may be fixed as the time for voting.

MR. SPEAKER: So, the first voting will be at 2.30 P.M.

श्री राजावतार शास्त्री (पटना) अध्यक्ष जी, मैंने आपसे कुछ निवेदन किया था।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह तो कल हो रहा है।

श्री राजावतार शास्त्री कल तो मैं रहूंगा नहीं। मैंने बहुत वैलीड सवाल उठाया है। यह जो संसत्सदस्यों को पेंशन देने आ रहे हैं उसके सम्बन्ध में मन्त्री जी से कुछ तो बुलवाइये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री सोढी।

सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह सोढी (जमशेदपुर) स्पीकर साहब, यह जो यहां पर कांस्टीट्यूशन (अमेंडमेंट) बिल लाया गया है वह बहुत अच्छा है। इसके सिलसिले में मैं कुछ सुझाव देना चाहता हूं, मेहरबानी करके मिनिस्टर साहब उन पर ध्यान दें। कांस्टीट्यूशन आफ इंडिया का जो एक्सट्रैक्ट दिया गया है, आर्टिकल 316(2) उसके पहले जो क्लाज (1) है उसमें लिखा हुआ है :

Half of the members of every Public Service Commission must have held Government offices for at least ten years.

यह जो है इसका मझे पता है कि मेम्बर्स को नामिनेट करने के लिए दस साल तक गवर्नमेंट आफिस होल्ड करने की जो बात है वह सभी जगह लागू नहीं की जाती है। बिहार का मुझे पता है कि स्टेट पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन में ऐसे भी नाम आये हैं जिनकी कोई गवर्नमेंट सर्विस नहीं थी।

इसके अलावा इस बिल में एक बड़ी भारी चीज कही गई है। एकेडेमीशियन्स, एमिनेन्ट परसंस और एडमिनिस्ट्रेटर्स के एट्रैक्शन्स के लिए यह बिल लाया गया है। एट्रैक्शन के लिए आप टर्म बढ़ा रहे हैं। बिहार स्टेट में पहले 55 साल की उम्र कर दी गई थी जजेज की जिसको फिर 58 करना पड़ा। एट्रैक्शन की जो बात है मैं समझता हूं वह अच्छी नहीं है। इसका मतलब है किसी के दो साल ही रह गए हों तो वह काम ही न करे। एट्रैक्शन की

[सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह सीकरी]

वजह से कोई काम करे, यह ठीक नहीं है। मैं समझता हूं कि आखिरी दिन तक उसको ठीक काम करना चाहिए। इसमें कहा गया है—

श्री राम सहाय पाण्डे (राजनन्द गांव) : इसमें नौकरी ही तो एट्रक्शन है, तुम्हारे लिये एट्रैक्शन नहीं है।

सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह सीकरी : मुझे इस बारे एक अर्ज करनी है, जब आपने हाई कोर्ट जजेज के लिये 62 साल की उम्र कर दी और इनके लिये भी 62 साल करना चाहते हैं, आप इनकी उम्र 65 साल क्यों नहीं कर देते हैं। आपने सेण्ट्रल कमीशन में 65 की उम्र रखी है, तो आप इन सबके लिए 65 साल उम्र कर दें, इससे एट्रैक्शन ज्यादा हो जायगी और सबके लिये उम्र यकसां हो जायगी। इसलिये मेरा सुझाव है कि स्टेट कमीशन और हाईकोर्ट जजेज की उम्र को भी सेण्ट्रल कमीशन के मेम्बर्ज की तरह 65 साल कर दी जाय।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल को सपोर्ट करता हूं।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Mr. Speaker, this is a Bill, which is not very controversial, except what the hon. Minister, Shri Om Mehta, said while introducing the Bill. He said that an extension of two years has been given to get more matured persons. But the age is not the deciding factor, so far as maturity is concerned. We have seen people of 80 years who are not mature, while there are people of 40 or 45 who are very mature. Normally, we accept it that people become more experienced because of their age and maturity comes after a particular age. But, in this case, the extension is only by two years from 60 to 62. What is the difference between 60 and 62? I can understand it, if you say that you want to give the Chairman and Members of the State Service Commission two more years of service. But if you start increasing the age from 58 to 60, from 60 to 62 and from 62 to 65, there will hardly be a chance for the younger generation. The slogan that is now correctly given is that the old men should retire in favour of the young. I welcome this slogan, even though I am old. It is not correct that every post should be held by old men, some of whom have reached even senility. I know that in this country there are people who are at the age of 90 and still very clear in their minds, but such cases are very few. Such exceptions should not make us decide on a policy.

Para 2 of the Statement of Objects and Reasons says:

> "The same article provides that one-half of the members of every Public Service Commission shall be employees of the Government of India or the Government of a State. The age of retirement of Government employees was 55 originally but was later raised to 58 in the case of All-India Services, Central Government servants and the Government servants of several States. Membership of the Commission is no attraction, therefore, to them, as they will have only two years to serve on the Commission which position is not desirable from the point of view of the efficient functioning of the Commission."

In that case, why not make it 65? Why raise it only to 62? Why not make it uniform at 65 for both the State and Union Public Service Commission? Why should there be any discrimination? I cannot understand this logic behind 62.

While raising the age limit, we should expect more of efficiency from those persons. I do not want to attribute any motives to those people, who are excellent men. In fact, the members of the State and Union

Public Service Commission could not be criticised.

We cannot say anything about them, but I still say that the quality of the Members of the UPSC and the State Commissions is going down day by day. We want that these Members should not be influenced by any one, but I am surprised that people come to us sometimes asking us to approach the Chairman or Members of the UPSC. I tell them they are not approachable. Suppose I want to influence a Member, I will be put behind bars, they can report against me. But they think that it can be done. If there is an iota of truth in it, it should be properly investigated by Government, because formerly, whether in the State or the Union Public Service Commission, nobody could touch them. People were virtually afraid. Only those boys could succeed who were in the merit list. But if this impression goes about in the country that without having any merit, if the boy can possibly approach an MP. or a Minister, he can get selected by the UPSC or the State Commission, then the question of competition will not arise, and that will be a very sad day for this country because efficiency will suffer at the hands of nepotism and favouritism. I say this without casting any aspersion on or imputing any motive to the Members, that such things have come to light.

A man retiring from a particular job is made a Member of a particular Commission, the UPSC or the State Commission. What happens is that the gentleman was serving in a particular department or Ministry and he has a link with that department or Ministry, with the result that some sort of favouritism might be shown.

We have got an excellent Chairman here, and it is the first time that the Goverment realised that a technocrat, not actually a bureaucrat, should be the head of the Commission, and in the States also this is being done. Public men with integrity, knowledge and intellect should be brought as Members of these Commissions, and those who retire should not be generally accepted unless there are exceptional circumstances. There may be a scientific officer having a very good record of service. If he retires and he is known for his integrity and ability, his services may be used, but normally immediately after a person retires, he should not be made a Member of the Commission, either at the Centre or in the States.

I feel that raising the age to 62 should not mean that only the aged persons are the most efficient ones. That impression must be removed. I plead for the younger generation because I feel that they are comig up very well. We find in this House that the young Ministers are so very efficient. Do we want the old men to continue? I should not be so.

While supporting the Bill, I request that the basis for the difference in the age limits of the Members of the UPSC and the State Commissions must be clarified. There should be no difference between the one and the other.

श्री मूल चन्द डागा (पाली) : मैं इस बिल का स्वागत करता हूं । लेकिन आपने स्टेट पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन के लोगों के लिए तो 62 साल की उम्र रखी है और यू पी एस. सी के मेम्बरों के लिए 65 साल रखी है । यह फर्क आपने क्यों रखा है ? यह डिसपैरिटी क्यों की है ? कमीशन्ड का काम बहुत बढ़ गया है यह मैं मानता हूं । अब उनको ज्यादा काम करना पडता है यह ठीक है । ज्यादा काम होने के कारण आपने स्टेट कमिशन्ड के मैम्बरों के लिए 62 साल किया है । कांस्टीट्यूशन में 65 साल दी हुई है कि उनकी एज आफ रिटायरमेंट 65 साल होगी । यह तीन साल का फर्क क्यों रखा गया है यह मैं आपसे जानना चाहता हूं ।

दूसरी बात यह है कि एक सिद्धान्त बनना चाहिये । हिन्दुस्तान में कोई आदमी आठ आठ

[श्री मूल चन्द डागा]

लेकिन जानता हूँ अच्छा स्वास्थ्य है अच्छा दिमाग रखता है उसका उपयोग करना चाहिये। लेकिन अभी कोई एक सिद्धान्त नहीं है, किसी को आप 58 पर रिटायर कर देते हैं प्रोफेसर को 60 साल पर रिटायर करते हैं और चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारी को 55 पर रिटायर कर देते हैं। तो यह तरह तरह की बात क्यों है? सरकारी काम करने वाला जो अच्छा है उसको आप 58 में रिटायर कर देंगे चपरासी को 55 साल में प्रोफेसर को 60 साल में और हाईकोर्ट के जज को 62 में रिटायर कर देंगे। तो यह क्या क्राइटीरिया है? और सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जज को 65 साल में रिटायर करेंगे। आप चाहते हैं कि जो लोग अच्छा काम करते हैं उनसे काम लेने के लिये हमें उन्हें रिटायर नहीं करना चाहिये। ठीक है एक सिद्धान्त बनाइये कि जो फिजिकली फिट हों और अच्छी सेवा कर सकते हों उनको और मौका दीजिये ताकि आपको पेंशन न देनी पड़े। लोगों को पूरा मौका दीजिये।

संविधान में एक आर्टिकल है जिसके अनुसार जो आदमी अनफिट होता है उसको रिटायर कर सकते हैं। आर्टिकल 317 के अन्दर प्रेजीडेंट या गवर्नर जब किसी की सेवा की उपयोगिता न हो तो उस आदमी को रिटायर कर सकते हैं।

श्री ओम मेहता : पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन के मेम्बरों को नहीं, बाकी को कर सकते हैं।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : ठीक है। मेरा तो कहना है कि आप एक सिद्धान्त लागू कीजिये। एक आपका एडूकेशनिस्ट 60 साल में रिटायर हुआ, उसको आपने दो साल के लिये फिर रख लिया। मेरा कहना है कि उसको कम से कम 5 साल का मौका दीजिए।

"The age of retirement of University Professors has been recently raised to 60."

आपने 60 साल की उम्र पर किसी को पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन का सदस्य नियुक्त किया तो वह केवल दो साल ही रह पावेगा।

श्री ओम मेहता : रिटायर होने के पहले अपौइन्ट कर सकते हैं।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : लेकिन आप उन को ही लेंगे जो 60 पर रिटायर होंगे। वह केवल दो साल ही सर्विस कर सकेंगे। इसलिये मेरा कहना है कि एक आधार होना चाहिये।

एक बात और कहनी है कि पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन के जो मेम्बर्स हैं आजकल वह भी दूध के धुले हुए नहीं रहे। पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन के मेम्बर का अपौइन्टमेंट उनकी इंटिग्रिटी और ओनेस्टी पर होना चाहिये। राज्यों में और केन्द्र में जो भी यू० पी० एस० सी० के मेम्बर नियुक्त हों उनकी ईमानदारी, इंटिग्रिटी और क्वालिटीज का कोई क्राइटीरिया होना चाहिये। यूनियन पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन में बहुत घपला चल रहा है। एक साल के बाद इम्तहान के नतीजे निकलते हैं। यूनियन पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन के लोगों पर दोष लगाये गये हैं कि वह पक्षपात करते हैं। इनके लिये भी कोई क्राइटीरिया है कि नहीं? आप की सर्विसेज के नतीजे समय पर नहीं निकलते हैं, उनका निर्णय इनपार्शियल नहीं होता। प्रिवलेज्ड क्लास को बनाने का जो तरीका है यह ठीक नहीं है। सर्विसेज क्लास को प्रिवलेज्ड क्लास न बनाइये। एक तरफ आप सोशलिस्ट पैटर्न आफ सोसायटी बनाना चाहते हैं लेकिन दूसरी तरफ आप प्रिवलेज्ड क्लास बना रहे हैं। जजेज के लिये 62 साल रखा है, और सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जजज के लिये 65 साल रखा है। जजेज के काम की भी निगरानी होनी चाहिए और गृह मन्त्रालय को इस ओर ज्यादा ध्यान देना चाहिये कि अच्छे आदमी किसी सर्विस को बनावें। राज्यों में पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन के चेयरमैन और मेम्बर्स के गलत अपौइंटमेंट हुए हैं। राजनीति

को लेकर अपौइंटमेंट किये जाते हैं। इसको भी क्लियरेंस करना चाहिये।

यह एक अच्छा बिल है और मैं इसको सपोर्ट करता हूं और इस का स्वागत करता हूं। लेकिन रिटायरमेंट की एज के बारे में एक ही सिद्धान्त रखा जाना चाहिए। इसके अलावा पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन्ज में सही और ईमानदार लोग रखे जाने चाहिए।

SHRI DINESH JOARDER (Malda): Mr. Speaker, Sir, this Bill has been brought forward to extend the age of retirement of the Chairman and Members of a State Public Service Commission from 60 to 62 years. We do not actually understand what is the policy of the Government in regard to the fixation of the retirement age for the different categories of employees in the Central Government as well as in the State Government, in Public undertakings, in various other organizations of the States and the Union and also for the Members of the Public Service Commission. Now-a-days very often we hear that the age of retirement of the employees of the Union Government or State Government will be 55 years or 58 years. During the early months of the Emergency, we were told that the age limit for the retirement of the government employees would be revised. Even a few days back in West Bengal we have heard that the age limit for the retirement of the employees of the Municipality will be 50 years; after 50 years; it will be left to the discretion of the State Government or the Municipal Board to retire any employee or group of employees from the Municipality. Here again we have heard that the age of retirement of the Central Government employees will be 58 years and sometimes we hear that it will be revised to 55 years. The Ministers say in the Houses in different languages about the age of retirement of the government employees, and we hear something else in the newspaper. Every time these anomalies are coming up. So, we want that the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Administrative Reforms unit should declare a policy as to the retirement age of the employees as a whole, the government employees, the judges, the Members of the Public Service Commission and also the other people engaged in employment.

This is also a policy that we fail to understand that a particular person, if found efficient, should be kept in employment till he has the capability to work or to live on, i.e., till the last day of his life. Actually we do not like to support this policy. Once a person having the opportunity and facility of getting better edcuation because of his family environment and the privileges that his parents were enjoying at his early age, is able to get into a good job through the Public Service Commission, he is considered a very efficient person. That seems to be the measurement of efficiency, now-a-days, of the people, i.e., whether a person has the facility and the opportunity at the early age to get better education and to appear in the competitive examination, and once he has entered that privileged section of the few people getting chances here and there and holding good offices in the Government, he is declared as efficient, and these people belonging to this privileged section are declared as the only efficient persons and they are to hold office for the whole of their life.

This is not actually a policy which would encourage other people and the students, those who have not had that facility or opportunity to exhibit or demonstrate their intelligence and efficiency. There should be a decentralisation of this sort of system of recruitment. Only a few persons have their influence or enjoy the facility of holding high offices and good offices in the government and they are declared as the only efficient persons. This cannot go on for long. Because he has earned that efficiency this way or that way, he should be kept in the employment for the whole of his life? He will not face the realities of the

[Shri Dinesh Jeardar]

life when out of employment, what other people are facing and how they are facing the keen competition of existence for their life in the open market, and these people will go on to hold office for the whole of their lives? From 62 to 65 and then even after 65 years, they will be given opportunities here and there, to help this commission or that commission drawing honorarium. Though it has been stated that after retirement, they will not be eligible for any other office or employment, still we find that in the name of drawing only an honorarium they have been sent to many commissions

This monopoly of enjoying facilities, opportunities and benefits only by a particular few persons of a privileged class should go for ever and efficiency and merit should be judged from among the young people Give them a chance There may be some mistakes or there may be some default on their part, but let them become experts also Let them acquire efficiency by their practice, by their struggle every day They should also be given a chance of holding these offices Only young people should be recruited for this purpose

The other thing is with regard to recruitment and employment under the Public Service Commissions, nowa-days we find that a large number of employees, even in government departments as also in semi-government organizations, are being recruited by the organizations themselves and their recruitment has been kept outside the purview of the Public Service Commissions In most of the public undertakings we find that the individual public undertakings recruit their own personnel and the Public Service Commissions make recruitment only for a few selected posts for employment in the government service So, there should be a standard of measurement and a standard of recruitment policy whether it be in government service or in public sector undertakings. There are several institutions for recruitment of the employees. For the Government only a few posts are being recruited through the Public Service Commissions and a large number of them are recruited either departmentally or through other machinery. The different undertakings make their own recruitment, and various other organizations, independently and individually go on recruiting their employees So, I would suggest that there should be one co-ordinated body that will go on and verify the lists available from the Employment Exchanges and that co-ordinated organization should make recruitment both for the central services as well as for the State services They can assess from the lists as to what are the resources and merits available throughout the country from amongst those who are still unemployed. They can have an assessment of that and from amongst them, they may prepare a Panel for employment. And from that Panel, they can send the persons of merit and efficiency required for the post to different organisations In that way, I think a larger number of people will get the opportunities and justice in the matter of employment or recruitment to posts

So, I would request the Department of Administrative Reforms Commission and the Minister of Home Affairs to consider this aspect also for having a coordinated body for the recruitment of employees throughout the country for all organisations either in Central Government or in the public undertakings and other institutions. A panel may be prepared and the vacancies should be filled up from that panel.

In that way, I think the large number of boys and those who are waiting for getting employment will get justice

With these words, I request the hon. Minister that while enhancing

the age limit of a Member, he keeps in mind the opportunity for getting it for the younger generation also.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO (Chatrapur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I welcome this Bill. In doing so, I wish to offer a few remarks about Art. 316 of the Constitution. Originally, as it stood, a Member of the Public Service Commission has to retire at the age of 60 or on completion of six years' term whichever is earlier.

Now, the age-limit is being extended to 62 to bring it in line with the retirement age of the high court judges. Their age-limit was raised to 62 by the Fifteenth amendment of the Constitution in 1963. Since then the Members of the P.S.Cs. have been naturally wanting that their age-limit too should be raised to 62. Government, after a lapse of years, have agreed to that. I do not think that it will serve any purpose if a Member is appointed at the age of 54 or so as a Member because they have to retire after the six year term. And so the enhancement of age limit will not help them at all. It will help only those officers who are appointed on the eve of retirement. That is, if an officer, at the age of 58, is appointed, he will get four years. Therefore, I would suggest that since the age limit is raised to 62, the term 6 years or at the age of 62, whichever is earlier may not be there and that may be removed. Every Member should retire at the age of 62. Suppose a person is considered to be very good and he is appointed at the age of 52 or 54. After six years, he should retire. He cannot have the benefit of enhancement of the age-limit for them. My submission is this The High Court judges, on retirement, can practise—not in the same high court—in other high courts. Similarly, a Supreme Court judge cannot practise in the Supreme Court. But he can be appointed as a Chairman of the Commission.

He can also become an arbitrator, whereas the Members of the P.S.C. after having accepted the membership of the Commission, is debarred and cannot serve anywhere either in the States or in the Union Government. Therefore, this condition of six years should be removed.

I agree with the hon. Member when he said that there should not be any disparity as between members of the P.S.Cs. and the U.P.S.C. Sixty-two is the limit fixed for the Members of the P.S.C. and sixty-five for the Members of U.P.S.C. Why not you fix 65 for everybody? After all, a Member of the P.S.C. can be promoted or transferred to the UPSC as a Member. Another submission of mine on this Bill is this.

Article 316 says:—

> "Provided that as nearly as may be one-half of the members of every Public Service Commission shall be persons who at the dates of their respective appointments have held office for at least ten years.."

That means if there are three Members in P.S.C, one at least should be a Government officer of not less than ten years The qualification of the two other Members is not laid down. I think nothing is said about the academicians. Therefore, I submit that of the other two Members, one member should be either from the Scheduled Castes or from the Scheduled Tribes.

If you read Art. 164 of the Constitution, you will find that in the States of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa, there should be a Minister separately in charge of tribal welfare who will also look after the welfare of the scheduled castes and other backward classes. Like that, why not we think of having one Member where the tribal population is preponderant from the scheduled tribes and from the scheduled castes where the scheduled castes are preponderant—in the other states? This will allay the fears of the weaker sections and the member can also keep a watch over the recruitment.

[Shri Jagannath Rao]

In Orissa, we got a Member from the scheduled tribes. He is a Law Graduate. He was a member of this House for 10 years and then he was the Minister in the State for five years. He was appointed as a Member of Orissa Public Service Commission two or three years ago. The Chairman of the Orissa Public Service Commission died But, this member, who is a S.T., was not appointed as Chairman but some one else was appointed as Chairman I am not holding a brief for him I am only stating the facts as to how the weaker sections' claim is being ignored

It is for the consideration of the Government I do not expect the Minister to reply off-hand but I have placed these suggestions to be considered by the Government at an appropriate time

Sir, I would also like to suggest that one member out of the three members of a Public Service Commission should be from another State. This will bring a certain amount of objectivity in appointments and selections

Sir, Railways have their own Service Commission Now, the nationalised banks are asking for a separate Service Commission This duplication of commissions, in my view, will not add to the efficiency of the recruitment policy. In the reports submitted by the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Committee we find certain grievances having been mentioned about the recruitment of weaker sections. The Government should have an integrated outlook on all these matters. With these suggestions, I support this Bill.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR (Dindigul): Mr. Speaker, Sir, although I support this Bill yet I want to make certain suggestions to be considered by the Government and the hon. Minister before the passing of this Bill.

Now we are raising the age of these members from 60 to 62. The Central and State Government servants were allowed to work up to 55 years of age previously. Now, the age has been raised to 58 years. Similarly, the High Court judges' age has been raised from 60 to 62. As such, it is better to have an identical rise in the retirement age of these public service commission members. But, Sir, in the recent years we are talking much for younger generations. So far as my personal opinion is concerned, the directly appointed or selected IAS, IPS and IFS officers are more efficient in serving the public without fear and favour I do not blame the elderly people. They may be more wise and experienced but we must not cut the opportunities to be provided to the younger generations Take for instance, the younger Ministers are more efficient and energetic. I do not say the elder Ministers are not working but the younger Ministers can afford to work more and more They have the energy to work Sir, we must consider that more chances and opportunities should be provided to younger generations but I do not object to this raising of age

Then I want to say a few words about the Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission. I do not blame any member presently functioning there; I do not blame anybody directly, because we are not at all aware whether these things are going on even now. As the hon. Minister knows fully, under the previous regime, Group I posts, Deputy Collector, Deputy Superintendent etc., were sold in the open market for Rs. 25,000 each, Group II for Rs. 15,000 each, Group III for Rs. 10,000 each and Group IV—clerical posts—were sold for Rs. 5,000 each. The present Chairman and members were serving under the previous regime. I do not bring any charge against them. They were dancing and acting to the tune of the previous regime. They were

not at all allowed to function independently. The previous regime was directing the Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission Chairman and members to select their own people not on merits, not on the basis of education, not on the consideration of the candidates being of the Backward Classes or Scheduled Castes, but on the basis of some consideration. I would ask the Minister to verify how many Scheduled Caste people were selected for Group I, II, III and IV in Tamil Nadu from 1969 to 1976. They were selected not on merit but on some other consideration we all know what that consideration was. So, I would request the hon. Minister to look into the matter and see whether the present Commission is working independently, honestly, purely and in a straightforward manner without interference from any political party including our parties, the ADMK, Congress Party or the Communist Party. Politicians should not overpower them by recommending unqualified persons to be selected for responsible services like Group I, Group II and other posts.

So far as the present state of affairs is concerned, we do not know what is happening. But the people of Tamil Nadu strongly, reasonably and reliably suspect that the old thing may continue and educated people cannot get chance as they did not get chance from 1969 to 1976. I would, therefore, request the Minister to verify from the present Chairman and members whether they are making their selections purely on the ground of merits of the applicants and candidates or otherwise.

One word more about the Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission. They are doing the work mechanically and very slowly. They held written test or examination three years ago. Students and candidates had appeared long ago. They have passed the examination and results are announced. But the appointments are made after five years, three years or two years. Appointments are made on the basis of payment of money to so many people inside and outside.

So I request the Minister to see that corruption and corrupt practices in Tamil Nadu are completely rooted out at least at this stage.

I also request the hon. Minister, who is very famous in Tamil Nadu, who is a very appreciated personality in Tamil Nadu, to look into these matters and take remedial steps and also to purify the Public Service Commission. With these words, I support the Bill.

SHRI B. R. SHUKLA (Bahraich): I extend my support to this Constitution Amendment Bill. Many of the members are perhaps under the mistaken belief that this Amendment Bill will debar or discourage the recruitment of young, talented persons from becoming members of the Public Service Commission. There is nothing either in the amendment or in the original Constitution which prevents the Governor or the President from recruiting younger persons. What it says is that half of the strength of the Public Service Commission shall be of those persons who have served at least for ten years either under the State Service or under the Central Service.

Shri Daga today has suddenly emerged as a new advocate of socialist pattern and equality. In all the other spheres he has been advocating the cause of class interest. Now, complete equality is impossible not only in governmental structure which is based on mixed economy. It is also not possible in socialist countries. The limited object of this Bill is only one; the age of chairmen and members of the public service commission should be raised from 60 to 62, that is the age of retirement. The reason is that when they cease to hold the office in the public service commission according to the constitution they are ineligible to be employed on any governmental posts. After retirement other categories of gov-

[Shri B. R. Shukla]

ernment servants can be appointed to various jobs. A district judge can be re-employed as a judge of an industrial tribunal or a labour tribunal. A High Court judge is eligible to practise in the Supreme Court after retirement; he can also be made a judge of the Supreme Court. Those who retire as members of the public service commission will not get any job. In order to attract talented people, it is thought necessary to raise the age from 60 to 62. I think it is a salutary provision; it should have been provided much earlier. However, better late than never. I therefore welcome this provision.

This occasion has been utilised for criticising the functioning of the state public service commissions. I am in a position neither to refute nor to affirm what they had said. It must be said to the credit of the Public Service Commission of India that it has stood the test of time and if lapses or deviations or deflections from the right type of conduct have occurred our share in the matter is none the less because if the state governments themselves have indulged in indiscriminate jobbery and nepotism without caring for public interest what else could be expected of the members of the public service commission who are nobody else than the creature of the government itself? Therefore, all should combine—the politicians, ministers, members of the legislature, to ensure fair and efficient functioning of the public service commissions.

Smooth, efficient and impartial running of government does require maintenance of independent, impartial and efficient service cadres and that can be ensured only when we ensure the right type of persons to be included as members of the public service commission. This is a limited Bill and I do not want to take more of your time; I finish by extending once more my wholehearted support to this Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri R. R. Sharma.

SHRI R. R. SHARMA (Banda): rose—

MR. SPEAKER: He can start after lunch. The House stands adjourn for lunch till 14.00 hours.

13.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Four Minutes past fourteen of the Clock.

[MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

CONSTITUTION (FORTY-THIRD AMENDMENT) BILL—*Contd.*

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri R R. Sharma.

श्री राम रतन शर्मा (बांदा): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रस्तुत विधेयक बहुत छोटा सा है। इस का स्कोप बहुत सूक्ष्म है। मैं इस का समर्थन करता हूं। अभी मुझ से पहले श्री शुक्ल जी बोल रहे थे और उन्होंने कहा था कि हर क्षेत्र में समानता नहीं लायी जा सकती। सिद्धांतत यह बात ठीक हो सकती है। परन्तु प्रस्तुत विधेयक के संदर्भ में मेरा निवेदन है कि मंत्री महोदय यह देखें कि राज्य सरकारों के जो पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन हैं उन के अध्यक्ष तथा सदस्यों की सेवा निवृत्ति की आयु को बढ़ा कर 62 वर्ष आप कर रहे हैं और जो संघ लोक सेवा आयोग है उस के सदस्यों और अध्यक्ष की आयु 65 वर्ष पहले से है अर्थात् 65 वर्ष की आयु प्राप्त होने तक वह कार्य कर सकता है। मेरा निवेदन है कि राज्य लोक सेवा आयोग और संघ लोक सेवा आयोग में कोई अंतर न रहे, दोनों के अन्दर 65 वर्ष की आयु करने की तरफ आप ध्यान दें।

पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशंस के बारे में बहुत सी बातें कहीं गई हैं, उनकी कार्य-प्रणाली के बारे में मैं इस समय कोई प्रकाश डालना उचित

नहीं समझता हूं । यह भी कहा गया कि उसमें नवयुवक लोग ज्यादा आने चाहिए तो उसके लिये पहले से ही हमारे संविधान में प्रावधान है कि आधे सदस्य राज्य सरकारों और केन्द्रीय सरकार की सेवाओं से आयेंगे और आधे सदस्य सीधे आ सकते हैं । उसके सम्बन्ध में भी मुझे कुछ नहीं कहना है । मुझे केवल एक ही बात कहनी है और वह है उस के बारे में । केन्द्र और राज्य सरकार दोनों के कमीशन के सदस्यों और चेयरमैन की सेवा निवृत्ति तिथि 65 वर्ष करने की तरफ ध्यान दें । इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूं ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER It has been announced that the voting will take place at 2 30 Still, a large number of speakers have given their names, I will go by the serial number here How long will the hon Minister take?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA)· Fifteen minutes

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, I have barely seven or eight minutes I can at the most accommodate two more, not more than that I will go by the serial number here.

श्री हरी सिंह (खुर्जा) माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, यह जो सरकार द्वारा संविधान (संशोधन) विधेयक लाया गया है वह बहुत ही उचित है । हाई कोर्ट के जजेज की तरह से पब्लिक कमीशन्स के चेयरमैन और मेम्बर्स की उम्र के सम्बन्ध में यह अमेन्डमेन्ट लाया गया है । अभी तक एक बड़ी डिस्क्रीपेंसी यह हो रही थी कि एकेडेमीशियन्स और प्रोफेसर्स कमीशन का मेम्बर या चेयरमैन बनने के लिये तैयार नहीं होते थे क्योंकि वे समझते थे कि अगर वे मेम्बर बन जायेंगे तो पहले रिटायर हो जायेंगे । इसके कारण अच्छे लोग वहां जाने से कतराते थे । ऐसी स्थिति में यह जो संशोधन लाया गया है वह बड़ा सामयिक है । मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं जितने एप्वाइंटमेन्ट्स हों वह स्टेट पी एस सी या यू पी एस सी के जरिए ही होने चाहिए । रेलवेज के लिये अलग से कमीशन हो यह मुनासिब नहीं है । बैंकों के लिये अलग से कमीशन बने वह भी ठीक नहीं है । मेरा विचार है कि जितने भी रिक्रूटमेन्ट्स हों, कम से कम गजेटेड आफिसर्स और हायर पोस्टस के लिये, चाहे वे किसी भी विभाग के लिये क्यों न हो वह पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन के द्वारा ही होने चाहिये । इसके द्वारा मैं समझता हूं देश में भावात्मक एकता भी बढ़ेगी और दूसरी तरफ जो पक्षपात की बातें होती हैं वह भी नहीं हो पायेंगी । कमीशन्स में टैलेन्टेड आदमी रखे जाते हैं, वहां पर सेलेक्शन्स में ईमानदारी बरती जाती है इसलिये मैं मांग करता हूं कि सारी भरती कमीशन्स के द्वारा ही होनी चाहिये और इसके लिये अलग से बिल आना चाहिए कि गजटेड आफिसर्स और दूसरे उच्च स्थानों की भर्ती पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन्स के द्वारा ही की जायेगी । इन अल्फाज के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं ।

SHRI B. V NAIK (Kanara): I feel that the Constitution (Amendment) Bill extends by two more years the age limit of the Members of the State Service Commissions, as has been said, to make the post more attractive, but I think that the hon. Minister should kindly see that the Members of the Public Service Commission must also be attractive enough for adorning that post, then only will they be in a position to deserve it

One of the things that the public service commissions have got to be made more effective, because they control the vital services, is that, at present, the functioning of most of the public service commissions at the State level has been having very many things to be desired. It is a fact that when it comes to the consideration of

[Shri B. V. Naik]

merit, leaving aside other considerations, even within the reserved seats, there has got to be the consideration of merit. If you want to find out meritorious candidates amongst the candidates who have to select a group of persons for a number of jobs, it means that the most meritorious people should be there and they should constitute the public service commissions. We are not at all certain that in selecting the selectors, the various State Governments have done their job. So, until and unless, the composition of the public service commission is improved mere making the service conditions for these members more attractive is not going to serve the purpose.

The time has come when it is not a question whether merit alone is concerned, all other factors being equal It is now the percentage of merit of the candidates, how many of the candidates who have been selected are selected on the basis of merit and how many of them on considerations other than merit

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER Which candidates? Candidates for the membership of the public service commission?

SHRI B V NAIK: I am saying about the candidates who are selected for the various services.

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER: We are talking of the extension of age of the members of the public service commission. We are not talking of other services.

SHRI B V NAIK: All these things come up on account of the fact that public service commissions at the various levels have not been performing according to the desires of the Constitution makers. It is in order to improve their functioning that we are saying today that the people who are once there should be in a position to be there till the age of 62 or six years of service, whichever is less.

When we come to the functioning of various service commissions, as was suggested by some of the hon. Members, there is the railway service commission; there is the banking service commission and there are separate recruitments for various posts. As long as our requirements for the governance of our country are limited, we can welcome a measure of non-specialisation in regard to the services. Now, the requirements of banking are different; the requirements of public sector agencies are different; the requirements of the railways are different. So, under the circumstances, even in spite of the fact of the integration and such other lofty ideals, the clubbing together of the functions in one singular agency, might, at the present juncture, create more of difficulties in as much as the specialised requirements of the various sectors are not looked into

In brief in the management terminology, the recruitment is a function essentially of the management In the management of the government, therefore, to have recruitment in the hands of a group of people who are ultimately not responsible for the management of the government may be called actually as bad management I would say, in the broader perspective and in the historical perspective, the public service commissions both at the Centre and in the States are the left-over and the hangover of the colonial type of administration and, for the current needs of the public, private and other sectors of our economy as well as the service, the functions of the service commissions per *se* would be extremely limited.

I hope at the time when we take up modernisation of the Government and the services, some more thought will be applied in regard to the Service Commissions and their composition.

SHRI OM MEHTA: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to the hon. Members on both sides of the House who have supported this Bill.

A few points have been raised. Mr. Sokhi said that it should be made more attractive or something like that. I must tell him that we are raising the retirement age of the Members of the Public Service Commission from 60 years to 62 years, only to make the job more attractive. We have found that in the Universities they have raised the retirement age to 60 years and, therefore, it is very difficult to get academicians from Universities for appointment to the Public Service Commission, and when we do not get them, it becomes difficult to get proper persons for the proper job. It was only keeping that in view that we thought that the retirement age of the Members of the Public Service Commission should be raised to 62 years, so that we can get more and more people from the academic circle and these appointments are made more and more attractive.

It has been asked as to why we should not raise it to 65 years equivalent to the age of retirement of the Members of the Union Public Service Commission. I must say here that the judges of the State High Courts retire at the age of 62 years, and when we come to the Supreme Court, we find that the retirement age of the Supreme Court judges is 65 years. This has been kept only for this purpose; when the judges are in the State High Courts, they get some experience of trying cases, and if some of them prove themselves to be very good, they can be selected for the Supreme Court. Like that, in the case of state public service Commission Members also, when they retire at the age of 62 years—with the passing of this Constitution Amendment Bill—if Government find that some of them have done exceptionally good work, they can be taken in the Union Service Commission where they can go upto 65 years. So, this difference in the retirement age is there between the judges of the High Courts and the judges of the Supreme Court. Similarly, we have kept this difference in the retirement age between the Members of the State public service Commission and the Members of the U. P. S. C.

It has been said that some younger people should be attracted to it. There are two difficulties in the younger people coming to this. One is that the Constitution has put a bar that those who enter the public Service Commission and the Union Public Service Commission cannot take any other service after that If a younger person comes there, the condition is that he has to retire either after completing six years so that he does not monopolise it or when he has completed the age of 62 years in the case of PSC—if this Constitution Amendment Bill is passed. Article 319 of the Constitution prohibits Members of the Public Service Commissions from taking up any employment under Government after their retirement. This provision has been made to ensure impartiality and independence of Members of PSCs. This restriction being there, it is very difficult to....

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): Can a professor not go back in the University after working in the Public Service Commission?

SHRI OM MEHTA: The age of retirement there is 60 years. Naturally if he retired at the age of 62 or 65 here....

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA (Barmer): If you take a young professor in the Commission, after working in the Commission, can he go back to the university?

SHRI OM MEHTA: We shall examine that; I am not definite whether he can go back to that service or not. But he cannot take up any service under the Government.

[Shri Om Mehta]

A suggestion has been made by Mr. Banerjee: why not give extension of one or two years if we find that a particular person is doing his job very well. I would like to point out that this is a Constitutional provision. Government cannot give extension of one or two years after 62 years—after the House decides that the age of retirement will be raised to 62 years.

Shri Jaganatha Rao suggested that a Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Member should also be on the Service Commissions. I have got the figures which have been given by the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Commissioner in his report, that upto 1973-74, the total number of Public Service Commission Members is 80 out of which 9 belong to Scheduled Castes and 9 belong to Scheduled Tribes. That comes to 22.25 per cent. And in the Union Public Service Commission also we are keeping this in view so that at any time there is a member from the Scheduled Castes and one from the Scheduled Tribes. ....

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN (Madurai): Mr Singaravelu is a Scheduled Caste man.

SHRI OM MEHTA: Until recently Shri A. K. Dhan had been a member. He comes from Scheduled Tribes. Therefore, we are keeping this in view that our friends from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes get due representation.

Another matter has been raised about the Banking Service Commission and the Railways Services Commission. I think there is some misapprehension and I must make it clear that through the Railway Service Commission only recruitment to Class III posts is done. For Class I and II posts in the railways it is the UPSC which makes the recruitment. About the Banking Service Commission, because the jobs are of a technical nature, recently the House has passed a Bill that there should be a separate Banking Services Commission. So, naturally being a service of specialised nature, it is kept out of the purview of the UPSC.

A point has been raised about recruitment in the public undertakings also. This was one of the recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission false but earlier the Government did not accept it. As there has been a demand raised that the UPSC should recruit for public sector also, we will examine it and find out whether it is possible to make recruitment through the Public Service Commission and take the proposal to the Cabinet.

Shri Maya Thevar has raised a very important point and that is that in Tamil Nadu the Members of the Public Service Commision who are there, are recruiting persons by getting bribes and taking money and other things. We do not know the veracity of this charge but this charge has been made on the floor of the House that the people recruited are not the best people or the fittest people but people who can pay more. Our Constitution-makers kept such contingencies in view and they have said that corrupt practices and irregularities amongst the Public Service Commission Members shall be dealt with under Article 317. Under Art 317 there is a provision for the President to remove the Chairman and Members of the UPSC as well as the State Service Commissions after making a reference to the Supreme Court or holding an inquiry and sending its report. Speicific allegations against individual Chairmen and Members can be processed in this manner. In the Constitution there is a provision—Art 317 which says:

"(1) Subject to the provisions of clause (3), the Chairman or any

other member of a Public Service Commission shall only be removed from his office by order of the President on the ground of misbehaviour after the Supreme Court, on reference being made to it by the President, has, on inquiry held in accordance with the procedure prescribed in that behalf under article 145, reported that the Chairman or such other member, as the case may be, ought on any such ground to be removed.

* * *

(3) Notwithstanding anything in clause (1), the President may by order remove from office the Chairman or any other member of a Public Service Commission if the Chairman or such other member, as the case may be—

(a) is adjudged an insolvent; or

(b) engages during his term of office in any paid employment outside the duties of his office; or

(c) is, in the opinion of the President, unfit to continue in office by reason of infirmity of mind or body."

So, Sir, our Constitution makers, the founding fathers of our Constitution, have already kept a provision in the Constitution If there are specific charges, those charges are brought before the President who refers them to the Supreme Court. Then, on the advice of the Supreme Court, the Member of the UPSC or PSC can be removed from office.

These are the few points which have been raised. I think I have tried to cover all the points. The other matter which has been raised is why not retire everyone at the age of 62. It is not feasible. When we have fixed the age at 65 for UPSC members, how can we bring it down to 62. This sixtyfive has been fixed under the Constitution.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: By amending the Constitution, this can be done.

SHRI OM METHA: Why should it be brought down? I have already said that if Mr. Sathe is experienced and if he is appointed in the Public Service Commission, he may continue there till he attains the age of 62. There is no question of making any provision of half the members from the service and half from the experts in the field. The Member of Parliament has a right to be a member of the P. S. C. if he is selected by the State Governments or by the Union Government. There is no question that he is debarred from being appointed The only thing is that up to the age of 62, he can remain in Public Service Commission of the State; if he proves that he is competent and very intelligent, then he can be taken in the U. P. S. C. and he can remain there and retire at the age of 65. There is no bar for a Member of Parliament to be a Member of the U P. S C.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: In our country younger people are now demanding that the age should be lowered down. Older people must retire and make room for younger people. You are making room for the older people.

SHRI OM MEHTA: There is a provision that he can continue in the Public Service Commission only for a period of six years If a younger person is taken at the age of forty, he can continue upto forty-six and then he will retire from the Public Service Commission. Younger people won't like to go to Public Service Commission because they wan't be able to take any other job after 46. It would be difficult for the people to retire from service at the age of forty-six. (*Interruptions*). At least they cannot go and join any government service.

Shri Hari Singh said that all gazetted officers should be recruited through

[Shri Om Mehta]

the U.P.S.C That is being done. In all services, whether it is in the IAS or IPS Indian Forest Service, or other Central Services, they are being recruited through the U P.S C. Similarly, in the States also, all the gazetted officers are being recruited through their respective Public Service Commissions.

About selecting the selectors, Mr Naik said that we have to be careful about selecting the selectors I can assure him that to the best of our ability, we are trying to select the most competent people

श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय : किसी राज्य में अनुसूचित जातियों की जितनी जनसंख्या हो, उस के अनुपात से ही पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन में सदस्य नियुक्त किये जाने चाहियें।

The persons appointed in the Public Service Commission should be according to the percentage of population In Madhya Pradesh, what is the population? That ratio should be taken into consideration

SHRI OM MEHTA I have already clarified that point which was raised by the hon Member That was about the 16 Members of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes Their percentage comes to 2 5 We do not take the percentage of an individual state but we go by the percentage of the population of the whole country

श्री वसन्त साठे : मंत्री महोदय यह भी बतायें कि वह इस बिल को इस तरह जल्दी क्यों लाये। क्या कोई 60 वर्ष की एज में रिटायर होने वाला है ?

श्री ओम मेहता : किसी के रिटायर होने का सवाल नहीं है। जब कैबिनेट किसी बिल को एकरूप कर ले, तो

It is our duty to bring it before Parliament and get it passed. The others are minor things. With these words....

SHRI D. BASUMATARI (Kokrajhar): Sir, it is an accepted principle of the Government that there should be one scheduled caste and scheduled tribe member in every Public Service Commission and Union Public Service Commission. To start with, Government have appointed one scheduled caste member in the UPSC. I congratulate the Government for that

SHRI OM MEHTA: There is not an agreed principle but it is by convention

SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM (Aonla) Is there any lady member in these commissions?

SHRI OM MEHTA Sir, nobody raised this point when the debate was going on I will have to find out about this The other day some public service commission member met me and told me that in the Punjab Public Service Commission there is a lady member and also a scheduled caste member

SHRI R V SWAMINATHAN Sir, the hon Minister mentioned in his reply that one hon Member, Shri Mayathevar made a remark that the Chairman and the members of the Madras Public Service Commission are taking bribes This is an unfortunate remark

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER You are not to make a speech

SHRI VASANT SATHE Sir, the point made by Savitri ji is very relevant because member after member has suggested that the term of the member in the Public Service Commission should be made more attractive. I believe it is from that point of view that she suggested that in

each public service commission if you have a policy of having a scheduled caste and also a lady member that will make the term more attractive.

श्री विभूति मिश्र (मोतीहारी): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अनुभव के आधार पर मैं बतलाना चाहता हूं कि पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन के चैयरमैन और सदस्य जो रहे हैं उन का शरीर भी हाड़मास का बना हुआ है और इस सरकार के पास क्या कोई डेटा आज तक का है और क्या सरकार इस तथ्य को फेस करने के लिये तैयार है कि जिस जगह का जो मेम्बर होता है पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन में, वह अपनी ही तरफ के आदमी को खींचता है इसलिये बहुत सी स्टेट्स ऐसी है कि जहां के आदमियों को पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन मे पापुलेशन के बेसिस पर इक्विटेबल रेप्रेजेन्टेशन नहीं मिला तो क्या सरकार इस बात को सोचने जा रही है कि सारे देश को इक्विटेबल डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन मिले ?

SHRI OM MEHTA: It is the policy of the Government that the fittest and the most efficient person should be selected. We do not proceed on caste and creed basis.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Before I put the motion for consideration to the vote of the House, this being a Constitution (Amendment) Bill, voting has to be by Division.

Let the lobbies be cleared.

The lobbies have been cleared. The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration."

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 3]

[14.40 hrs.

AYES

Agrawal, Shri Shrikrishna
Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram
Alagesan, Shri O. V.
Ambesh, Shri
Anand Singh, Shri
Ankineedu, Shri Maganti
Ansari, Shri Ziaur Rahman
Appalanaidu, Shri
Arvind Netam, Shri
Austin, Dr. Henry
Awdhesh Chandra Singh Shri

Babunath Singh, Shri
Bajpai, Shri Vidya Dhar
Balakrishniah, Shri T.
Banera, Shri Hamendra Singh
Banerjee, Shrimati Mukul
Barman, Shri R. N.
Barua, Shri Bedabrata
Basappa, Shri K.
Basumatari, Shri D.
Bhagat, Shri H. K. L.
Bhargave, Shri Basheshwar Nath
Bhatia, Shri Raghunandan Lal
Bhattacharyyia, Shri Chapalendu
Bhaura, Shri B. S.
Bheeshmadev, Shri M.
Bhuvarahan, Shri G.
Bist, Shri Narendra Singh
Brahmanandji, Shri Swami
Brij Raj Singh—Kotah, Shri
Buta Singh, Shri

Chakleshwar Singh, Shri
Chandra Gowda, Shri D. B.
Chandrashekharappa Veerabasappa, Shri T. V.
Chaturvedi, Shri Rohan Lal
Chaudhari, Shri Amarsinh
Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh
Chavan, Shri Yeshwantrao

Chellachami, Shri A M
Chhotey Lal, Shri
Chhutten Lal, Shri
Chikkalingaiah, Shri K
Choudhary, Shri B E

Daga, Shri M C
Dalbir Singh, Shri
Dalip Singh, Shri
Damani, Shri S R.
Darbara Singh, Shri
Das, Shri Anadi Charan
Daschowdhury, Shri B K.
Deb, Shri Dasaratha
Deo, Shri S N Singh
Desai, Shri D D
Deshmukh, Shri K G
Deshmukh, Shri Shivaji Rao S
Dhamankar, Shri
Dharamgaj Singh, Shri
Dhillon, Dr G S
Dhusia, Shri Anant Prasad
Dinesh Singh, Shri
Dixit, Shri G C
Dixit, Shri Jagdish Chandra
Dube, Shri J P
Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar

Engti, Shri Biren

Gaekwad, Shri Fatehsinghrao
Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
Ganesh, Shri K R
Ganga Devi, Shrimati
Gangadeb, Shri P
Garcha, Shri Devinder Singh
Gavit, Shri T H.
Ghosh, Shri P K
Giri, Shri S. B
Giri, Shri V Shanker
Godara, Shri Mani Ram
Godfrey, Shrimati M
Gokhale, Shri H R
Gomango, Shri Giridhar
Gopal, Shri K.
Goswami, Shri Dinesh Chandra
Gotkhinde, Shri Annasaheb
Gowda, Shri Pampan

Hansda, Shri Subodh
Hari Kishore Singh, Shri
Hari Singh, Shri
Haskar, Shri M M.

Ishaque, Shri A K. M

Jadeja, Shri D P
Jamilurrahman, Shri Md
Joshi, Shri Popatlal M
Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra

Kadam, Shri Dattajirao
Kadam Shri J C
Kadannappalli, Shri Ramachandran
Kader, Shri S A
Kailas, Dr
Kakodkar, Shri Purushottam
Kakoli Shri Robin
Kamakshaiah Shri D
Kamala Prasad, Shri
Kamble, Shri T D
Kamla Kumari, Kumari
Kapur, Shri Sat Pal
Kaul, Shrimati Sheila
Kavde, Shri B R
Khadilkar, Shri R K
Khan, Shri L H
Kinder Lal, Shri
Kisku, Shri A K.
Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
Kotrashetti, Shri A K.
Koya, Shri C H. Mohamed
Krishnan, Shri B R
Krishnan, Shri G. Y.
Krishnan, Shrimati Parvathi
Kulkarni, Shri Raja
Kureel, Shri B. N.

Lakkappa, Shri K.
Lambodar Bollyar, Shri
Laskar, Shri Nihar
Lutfal Haque, Shri
'Madhukar', Shri K. M.
Mahajan, Shri Vikram
Mahajan, Shri Y. S.
Maharaj Singh, Shri
Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini
Majhi, Shri Gajadhar
Majhi, Shri Kumar
Malaviya, Shri K. D.
Malhotra, Shri Inder J.
Mallikarjun, Shri
Mandal, Shri Jagdish Narain
Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad
Manhar, Shri Bhagatram
Maurya, Shri B. P.
Mayathevar, Shri K.
Mehta, Dr. Mahipatray
Melkote, Dr. G. S.
Mirdha, Shri Nathu Ram
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Mishra, Shri G. S.
Mishra, Shri Jagannath
Mohammad Tahir, Shri
Mohammad Yusuf, Shri
Mohan Swarup, Shri
Mohapatra, Shri Shyam Sunder
Mohsin, Shri F. H.
Munsi, Shri Priya Ranjan Das
Murthy, Shri B. S.
Nahata, Shri Amrit
Naik, Shri B. V.
Nanda, Shri G. L.
Negi, Shri Pratap Singh
Nimbalkar, Shri
Oraon, Shri Tuna
Painuli, Shri Paripoornanand
Palodkar, Shri Manikrao
Pandey, Shri Damodar
Pandey, Shri Krishna Chandra
Pandey, Shri Narsingh Narain
Pandey, Shri R. S.
Pandit, Shri S. T.
Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
Pant, Shri K. C.
Paokai Haokip, Shri
Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand
Parikh, Shri Rasiklal
Parthasarathy, Shri P.
Paswan, Shri Ram Bhagat
Patel, Shri Arvind M.
Patel, Shri Natwarlal
Patel, Shri Prabhudas
Patil, Shri Anantra
Patil, Shri C. A.
Patil, Shri E. V. Vikhe
Patil, Shri Krishnarao
Patil, Shri T. A.
Patnaik, Shri Banamali
Patnaik, Shri J. B.
Peje, Shri S. L.
Pradhan, Shri Dhan Shah
Pradhani, Shri K.
Purty, Shri M. S.
Raghu Ramaiah, Shri K.
Rai, Shri S. K.
Rai, Shrimati Sahodrabai
Raj Bahadur, Shri
Rajdeo Singh, Shri
Raju, Shri P. V. G.
Ram Prakash, Shri
Ram Sewak, Ch.
Ram Singh Bhai, Shri
Ram Surat Prasad, Shri
Ram Swarup, Shri
Ramji Ram, Shri
Rameshekhar Prasad Singh, Shri
Ranabahadur Singh, Shri
Rao, Shrimati B. Radhabai A.
Rao, Shri J. Rameshwar

Rao, Shri Jagannath
Rao, Shri M S. Sanjeevi
Rao, Shri M Satyanarayan
Rao, Shri Nageswara
Rao, Shri P. Ankineedu Prasada
Rao, Shri Pattabhi Rama
Rao, Shri Rajagopala
Rao, Dr V. K. R Varadaraja
Rathia, Shri Umed Singh
Raut, Shri Bhola
Ravi, Shri Vayalar
Ray, Shrimati Maya
Reddi, Shri P. Antony
Reddy, Shri K Ramakrishna
Reddy, Shri P Ganga
Reddy, Shri P Narasimha
Reddy, Shri P V
Reddy, Shri Sidram
Richhariya, Dr Govind Das
Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila
Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Rudra Pratap Singh, Dr
Saini, Shri Mulki Raj
Sambhali, Shri Ishaque
Sanghi, Shri N K
Sangliana, Shri
Sankata Prasad, Dr
Sant Bux Singh, Shri
Sathe, Shri Vasant
Satish Chandra, Shri
Satpathy, Shri Devendra
Savant, Shri Shankerrao
Savitri Shyam, Shrimati
Sayeed, Shri P M.
Sen, Dr Ranen
Sethi, Shri Arjun
Shafee, Shri A.
Shafquat Jung, Shri
Shailani, Shri Chandra
Shambhu Nath, Shri
Shankar Dev, Shri
Shankaranand, Shri B.
Sharma, Shri A. P.
Sharma, Dr H. P.
Sharma, Shri Madhoram
Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore
Sharma, Shri R. N.
Sharma, Shri R R.
Sharma, Dr. Shanker Dayal
Shastri, Shri Biswanarayan
Shastri, Shri Raja Ram
Shastri, Shri Sheopujan
Shenoy, Shri P R.
Shinde, Shri Annasaheb P.
Shivappa, Shri N
Shivnath Singh, Shri
Shukla, Shri B R.
Siddayya, Shri S M
Siddheshwar Prasad, Prof.
Sinha, Shri Dharam Bir
Sinha, Shri Nawal Kishore
Sinha, Shri R K
Sohan Lal, Shri T
Sokhi, Sardar Swaran Singh
Stephen, Shri C M
Subramaniam, Shri C
Sudarsanam, Shri M
Sunder Lal, Shri
Suprendra Pal Singh, Shri
Swaminathan, Shri R. V
Swamy, Shri Sidrameshwar
Swaran Singh, Shri
Tarodekar, Shri V B.
Tayyab Hussain, Shri
Tewari, Shri Shankar
Thakre, Shri S B
Thakur, Shri Krishnarao
Tiwari, Shri Chandra Bhal Mani
Tiwari, Shri R G.
Tombi Singh, Shri N
Tula Ram, Shri
Tulsiram, Shri V.
Ulkey, Shri M. G.
Unnikrishnan, Shri K. P.

Division No. 4] [14.42 hrs.

AYES

Agrawal, Shri Shrikrishna
Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram
Alagesan, Shri O. V.
Ambesh, Shri
Anand Snigh, Shri
Ankineedu, Shri Maganti
Ansari, Shri Ziaur Rahman
Appalanaidu, Shri
Arvind Netam, Shri
Austin, Dr. Henry
Awdhesh Chandra Singh, Shri
Bahunath Singh, Shri
Bajpai, Shri Vidya Dhar
Balakrishmah, Shri T.
Banera, Shri Hamendra Singh
Banerjee, Shrimati Mukul
Barman, Shri R. N.
Barua, Shri Bedabrata
Basumatari, Shri D.
Bhagat, Shri H. K. L.
Bhargava, Shri Basheshwar Nath
Bhatia, Shri Raghunandan Lal
Bhattacharyyia, Shri Chapalendu
Bhaura, Shri B. S.
Bheeshmadev, Shri M.
Bhuvarahan, Shri G.
Bist, Shri Narendra Singh
Brahmanandji, Shri Swami
Brij Raj Singh—Kotah, Shri
Buta Singh, Shri
Chakleshwar Singh, Shri
Chandra Gowda, Shri D. B.
Chandrashekharappa Veerabasappa, Shri T. V.
Chandrika Prasad, Shri
Chaturvedi, Shri Rohan Lal
Chaudhari, Shri Amarsinh
Vekaria, Shri
Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
Verma, Shri Balgovind
Verma, Shri Sukhdeo Prasad
Virbhadra Singh, Shri
Viswanathan, Shri G.
Yadev, Shri Karan Singh
Yadav, Shri N. P.
Yadav, Shri R. P.
Zulfiquar Ali Khan, Shri

NOES

*Chandrika Prasad, Shri
*Jha, Shri Chiranjib
*Krishnappa, Shri M. V.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The result** of the division is:

Ayes: 294; Noes: 3.

The motion is carried by a majority f the total membership of the House nd by a majority of not less than wo-thirds of the members present and oting.

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We take p clause by clause consideration.

Clause 2. This also has to be voted pon by division. The Lobbies are lready cleared. The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill".

The Lok Sabha divided.

*Wrongly voted for NOES.

**The following Members also recorded there votes for AYES:—

Sarvashri Dharnidhar Das, Tarun Gogoi, M. Ram Gopal Reddy, Ram. Dayal, Genda Singh, Birender Singh Rao and Dr. K. L. Rao.

Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh
Chavan, Shri Yeshwantrao
Cheliachami, Shri A. M.
Chhotey Lal, Shri
Chhutten Lal, Shri
Chikkalingaiah, Shri K.
Choudhary, Shri B. E.
Daga, Shri M. C.
Dalbir Singh, Shri
Dalip Singh, Shri
Damani, Shri S. R.
Darbara Singh, Shri
Das, Shri Anadi Charan
Das, Shri Dharnidhar
Daschowdhury, Shri B. K.
Deb, Shri Dasaratha
Deo, Shri S. N. Singh
Desai, Shri D. D.
Deshmukh, Shri K. G.
Deshmukh, Shri Shivaji Rao S.
Dhamankar, Shri
Dharamgaj Singh, Shri
Dhillon, Dr. G. S.
Dhusia, Shri Anant Prasad
Dinesh Singh, Shri
Dixit, Shri G. C.
Dixit, Shri Jagdish Chandra
Dube, Shri J. P.
Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar
Engti, Shri Biren
Gakewad, Shri Fatesinghrao
Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
Ganesh, Shri K. R.
Ganga Devi, Shrimati
Gangadeb, Shri P.
Garcha, Shri Devinder Singh
Gavit, Shri T. H.
Ghosh, Shri P. K.
Giri, Shri S. B.
Giri, Shri V. Shankar
Godara, Shri Mani Ram
Godfrey, Shrimati M.
Gogoi, Shri Tarun
Gokhale, Shri H. R.
Gomango, Shri Giridhar
Gopal, Shri K.
Goswami, Shri Dinesh Chandra
Gotkhinde, Shri Annasaheb
Gowda, Shri Pampan
Hansda, Shri Subodh
Hari Kishore Singh, Shri
Harj Singh, Shri
Hashim, Shri M. M.
Ishaque, Shri A. K. M.
Jadeja, Shri D. P.
Jamilurrahman, Shri Md.
Jha, Shri Chiranjib.
Joshi, Shri Popotlal M.
Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra
Kadam, Shri Dattajirao
Kadam, Shri J. G.
Kadannappalli, Shri Ramachandran
Kader, Shri S. A.
Kailas, Dr.
Kakodkar, Shri Purushottam
Kakoti, Shri Robin
Kamakshaiah, Shri D.
Kamala Prasad, Shri
Kamble, Shri T. D.
Kamla Kumari, Kumari
Kapur, Shri Sat Pal
Kaul, Shrimati Sheila
Kavde, Shri B. R.
Khadilkar, Shri R. K.
Khan, Shri I. H.
Kinder Lal, Shri
Kisku, Shri A. K.
Kofoki, Shri Liladhar
Kotrashetti, Shri A. K.
Koya, Shri C. H. Mohamed
Krishnan, Shri K. R.

Krishnan, Shri G. Y.
Krishnan, Shrimati Parvathi
Krishnappa, Shri M. V.
Kulkarni, Shri Raja
Kureel, Shri B. N.
Lakkappa, Shri K.
Lambodar Baliyar, Shri
Laskar, Shri Nihar
Lutfal Haque, Shri
'Madhukar', Shri K. M.
Mahajan, Shri Vikram
Mahajan, Shri Y. S.
Maharaj Singh, Shri
Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini
Majhi, Shri Gajadhar
Majhi, Shri Kumar
Malaviya, Shri K. D.
Malhotra, Shri Inder J.
Mallikarjun, Shri
Mandal, Shri Jagdish Narain
Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad
Manhar, Shri Bhagatram
Marak, Shri K.
Maurya, Shri B. P.
Mehta, Dr. Mahipatray
Melkote, Dr. G. S.
Mirdha, Shri Nathu Ram
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Mishra, Shri G. S.
Mishra, Shri Jagannath
Mohammad Tahir, Shri
Mohammad Yusuf, Shri
Mohan Swarup, Shri
Mohapatra, Shri Shyam Sunder
Mohsin, Shri F. H.
Munsi, Shri Priya Ranjan Das
Murthy, Shri B. S.
Nahata, Shri Amrit
Naik, Shri B. V.
Nanda, Shri G. L.
Negi, Shri Pratap Singh
Nimbalkar, Shri
Oraon, Shri Tuna
Patnuli, Shri Paripoornanand
Palodkar, Shri Manikrao
Pandey, Shri Damodar
Pandey, Shri Krishna Chandra
Pandey, Shri Narsingh Narain
Pandey, Shri R. S.
Pandit, Shri S. T.
Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
Pant, Shri K. C.
Paokai Haokip, Shri
Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand
Parikh, Shri Rasiklal
Parthasarathy, Shri P.
Paswan, Shri Ram Bhagat
Patel, Shri Arvind M.
Patel, Shri Natwarlal
Patel, Shri Prabhudas
Patil, Shri Anantra
Patil, Shri C. A.
Patil, Shri E. V. Vikhe
Patil, Shri Krishnarao
Patil, Shri T. A.
Patnaik, Shri Banamali
Patnaik, Shri J. B.
Peje, Shri S. L.
Pradhan, Shri Dhan Shah
Pradhani, Shri K.
Purty, Shri M. S.
Raghu Ramaiah, Shri K.
Rai, Shri S. K.
Rai, Shrimati Sahodrabai
Raj Bahadur, Shri
Rajdeo Singh, Shri
Raju, Shri P. V. G.
Ram Dayal, Shri
Ram Prakash, Shri
Ram Sewak, Ch.
Ram Singh Bhai, Shri
Ram Surat Prasad, Shri

Ram Swarup, Shri
Ramji Ram, Shri
Ramshekhar Prasad Singh, Shri
Ranabahadur Singh, Shri
Rao, Shrimati B Radhabai A
Rao, Shri J Rameshwar
Rao, Shri Jagannath
Rao, Dr K L
Rao, Shri M S Sanjeevi
Rao Shri M Satyanarayan
Rao, Shri Nageswara
Rao, Shri P Ankineedu Prasada
Rao, Shri Pattabhi Rama
Rao, Shri Rajagopala
Rao, Dr V K R Varadaraja
Rathia, Shri Umed Singh
Raut, Shri Bhola
Ravi, Shri Vayalar
Ray Shrimati Maya
Reddi Shri P Antony
Reddy, Shri K Ramakrishna
Reddy, Shri M Ram Gopal
Reddy, Shri P Ganga
Reddy, Shri P Narasimha
Reddy, Shri P V
Reddy, Shri Sidram
Richhariya, Dr Govind Das
Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila
Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Rudra Pratap Singh, Dr
Saini, Shri Mulki Raj
Sambhali, Shri Ishaque
Sanghi, Shri N K
Sangliana, Shri
Sankata Prasad Dr
Sant Bux Singh, Shri
Sathe, Shri Vasant
Satish Chandra, Shri
Satpathy, Shri Devendra
Savant, Shri Shankerrao
Savitri Shyam, Shrimati
Sen, Dr. Ranen
Sethi, Shri Arjun
Shafee, Shri A
Shafquat Jung, Shri
Shailani, Shri Chandra
Shambhu Nath, Shri
Shankar Dev, Shri
Shankaranand, Shri B
Sharma, Shri A P
Sharma, Dr H P
Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore
Sharma, Shri R N
Sharma, Dr Shanker Dayal
Shastri, Shri Biswanarayan
Shastri, Shri Raja Ram
Shastri, Shri Sheopujan
Shenoy Shri P R
Shinde, Shri Annasaheb P
Shivappa, Shri N
Shivnath Singh Shri
Shukla, Shri B R.
Siddayya Shri S M
Siddheshwar Prasad, Prof
Sinha Shri Dharam Bir
Sinha, Shri Nawal Kishore
Sinha Shri R K
Sohan Lal Shri T
Sokhi, Sardar Swaran Singh
Stephen, Shri C M
Subramaniam, Shri C
Sudarsanam Shri M
Sunder Lal, Shri
Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
Swaminathan, Shri R V
Swamy, Shri Sidrameshwar
Swaran Singh, Shri

Tarodekar, Shri V B
Tayyab Hussain, Shri
Tewari, Shri Shankar
Thakre, Shri S B
Thakur, Shri Krishnarao
Tiwari, Shri Chandra Bhal Mani

Tiwari, Shri R. G.
Tombi Singh, Shri N.
Tula Ram, Shri
Tulsiram, Shri V.
Uikey, Shri M. G.
Unnikrishnan, Shri K. P.
Vekaria, Shri
Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
Verma, Shri Balgovind
Verma, Shri Sukhdeo Prasad
Virbhadra Singh, Shri
Viswanathan, Shri G.
Yadav, Shri Karan Singh
Yadav, Shri N. P.
Yadav, Shri R. P.
Zulfiquar Ali Khan, Shri

NOES

NIL

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The result* of the division is:

Ayes: 298; *Noes*: Nil

The motion is carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1 (Amendment of article 316)

Amendment made:

Page 1, line 3,—

for "(Forty-third Amendment)"

substitute "(Forty-first Amendment)" (1)

(Shri Om Mehta)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

The Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

Shri Om Mehta: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have heard with great attention the opening remarks and the concluding remarks by way of reply by my hon. friend Shri Om Mehta when he gave his aguments for bringing up this piece of constitutional change. It had a limited purpose and I do not know why it could not have waited for the general constitution amending Bill which we are told is coming before the House. I feel that this habit of doing constitutional changes constantly and piecemeal is not a habit worth developing I am sorry that many hon. Members from both sides when they spoke, spoke about either who should be Members and said that one of them should, belong to Scheduled Caste and one of them should be a woman, and they said this partly seriously and partly humorously. I do not know, of course, I appreciated their argument. But the main point is that the function of the public service commissions in our country since the

*The following Members also recorded their votes for AYES:—

Shrimati Premalabai Chavan and Sarvashri Madhoram Sharma, P.M Sayeed and Genda Singh.

[Shri P. G. Mavalankar]

beginning of the Republic has been very important and its importance has been enshrined in the Constitution by making them independent through a constitutional provision. Therefore it is important that those who are members of the public service commissions are attracted not only in terms of waiting to be there for two years more but also in terms of wanting to be there to serve and do one of the highest duties. The role of the state is increasing rapidly; we are in a welfare state situation all over the world, and those of us who believe in the right kind of socialist order, just and egalitarian order, feel that the state's role will have to be more active and more assertive That means that the administration has to be expanded and it is to be manned by people who are competent. Any administration has four hall-marks: integrity, impartiality, incorruptibility and anonymity, these are four pillars of any administration. Obviously, recruitment which takes place though open competitive examination. . . . . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Are you supporting or opposing the Bill?

SHRI P G. MAVALANKAR: I want to say two points very briefly but I am sorry for the long preface

If the holding of public competitive examinations and the task of selection and recruitment have to be done by the public service commissions, then these commissions must be manned by people who are experienced, mature and wise in their judgment Mr. Sathe said that younger people should have entry into them. Everything is not for younger people There are jobs requiring experience, wisdom and maturity.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Maturity and wisdom do not go only with age.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: True, but age adds to wisdom and maturity.

Then, Sir, I do not know why the Minister has not made it uniformly 65 years of age for all. Why should the state Public Service Commissions' Members retire at what is now proposed at 62 years and the Union Public Service Commission's Members at 65?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has already explained it. You were not present then. You know the scope of the third reading. No new point should be brought in at this time.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: My last point is that service conditions must be made more honourable and the atmosphere of their work should be made more independent If that happens, the job will be more attractive, not merely by lengthening it by 2 more years.

SHRI OM MEHTA: Sir, I have replied to most of the points he raised. He said, these jobs have to be made more attractive. Recently we have raised the salaries of the UPSC members Previously it was Rs 3000 Now it is Rs 3250 We have also improved the pension scheme for them Then, he said, this Bill could have waited for inclusion in the comprehensive Constitution (Amendment) Bill which is coming Sir he is too late in raising this objection He should have raised it when the Bill was sought to be introduced When we are in the third reading, this objection is meaningless.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed"

Let the lobbies be cleared.

The question is:

"That the bill as amended be passed"

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 5]

Aga, Shri Syed Ahmed
Agarwal, Shri Shrikrishna
Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram
Alagesan, Shri O. V.
Ambesh, Shri
Anand Singh, Shri
Ankineedu, Shri Maganti
Ansari, Shri Ziaur Rahman
Appalanaidu, Shri
Arvind Netam, Shri
Austin, Dr. Henry
Awdhesh Chandra Singh, Shri
Aziz Imam, Shri

Babhunath Singh, Shri
Bajpai, Shri Vidya Dhar
Balakrishniah, Shri T.
Banamali Babu, Shri
Banera, Shri Hamendra Singh
Banerjee, Shrimati Mukul
Barman, Shri R. N.
Barua, Shri Bedabrata
Basappa, Shri K.
Basumatari, Shri D.
Bhagat, Shri H. K. L.
Bhargava, Shri Basheshwar Nath
Bhatia, Shri Raghunandan Lal
Bhattacharyyia, Shri Chapalendu
Bhaura, Shri B. S.
Bheeshmadav, Shri M.
Bhuvarahan, Shri G.
Birender Singh Rao, Shri
Bist, Shri Narendra Singh
Brahmanandji, Shri Swami
Brij Raj Singh—Kotah, Shri
Buta Singh, Shri

Chakleshwar Singh, Shri
Chandra Gowda, Shri D. B.
Chandrashekharappa Veerabasappa, Shri T. V.
Chandrika Prasad, Shri
Chaturvedi, Shri Rohan Lal

[14.54 hrs.

AYES

Chaudhari, Shri Amarsinh
Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh
Chavan, Shri Yeshwantrao
Chellachami, Shri A. M.
Chhotey Lal, Shri
Chhutten Lal, Shri
Chikkalingaiah, Shri K.
Choudhary, Shri B. E.

Daga, Shri M. C.
Dalbir Singh, Shri

Dalip Singh, Shri
Damani, Shri S. R.
Darbara Singh, Shri
Das, Shri Anadi Charan
Das, Shri Dharnidhar
Daschowdhury, Shri B. K.
Deb, Shri Dasaratha
Deo, Shri S. N. Singh
Desai, Shri D. D.
Deshmukh, Shri K. G.
Deshmukh, Shri Shivajij Rao S.
Dhamankar, Shri
Dharamgaj Singh, Shri
Dhillon, Dr. G. S.
Dhusia, Shri Anant Prasad
Dinesh Singh, Shri

Dixit, Shri G. C.
Dixit, Shri Jagdish Chandra
Dube, Shri J. P.
Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar
Engti, Shri Biren
Gaekwad, Shri Fatesinghrao
Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
Ganesh, Shri K. R.
Ganga Devi, Shrimati
Gangadeb, Shri P.
Garcha, Shri Devinder Singh
Gavit, Shri T. H.
Ghosh, Shri P. K.
Giri, Shri S. B.

Giri, Shri V Shanker
Godara, Shri Mani Ram
Godfrey, Shrimati M.
Gokhale, Shri H R
Gomango, Shri Giridhar
Gopal, Shri K
Goswami, Shri Dmesh Chandra
Gotkhinde, Shri Annasaheb
Gowda, Shri Pampan
Hansda, Shri Subodh
Hari Kishore Singh, Shri
Hari Singh, Shri
Hashim Shri M M

Ishaque, Shri A K M

Jadeja Shri D P
Jamilurrahman Shri Md
Jha, Shri Chiranjib
Joshi, Shri Popatlal M
Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra

Kadam, Shri Dattajirao
Kadam Shri J G
Kadannappalli Shri Ramachandran
Kader Shri S A
Kailas, Dr
Kakodkar, Shri Purushottam
Kakoti Shri Robin
Kamakshaiah Shri D
Kamala Prasad, Shri
Kamble, Shri T D
Kamla Kumari Kumari
Kapur, Shri Sat Pal
Kaul Shrimati Sheila
Kavde Shri B R
Khadilkar Shri R K
Khan, Shri I H
Kinder Lal, Shri
Kisku, Shri A K
Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
Kotrashetti, Shri A K
Koya, Shri C H Mohammed
Krishnan, Shri E. R.
Krishnan, Shri G Y.
Krishnan, Shrimati Parvathi
Krishnappa, Shri M V
Kulkarni, Shri Raja
Kureel, Shri B N

Lakkappa, Shri K
Lambodar Baliyar, Shri
Laskar, Shri Nihar
Lutfal Haque, Shri

'Madhukar' Shri K M.
Mahajan, Shri Vikram
Mahajan Shri Y S
Maharaj Singh, Shri
Mahishi, Dr Sarojim
Majhi, Shri Gajadhar
Majhi Shri Kumar
Malaviya Shri K D
Malhotra Shri Inder J
Mallikarjun, Shri
Mandal Shri Jagdish Narain
Mandal Shri Yamuna Prasad
Manhar, Shri Bhagatram
Marak Shri K
Maurya, Shri B P
Mavathevar Shri K
Mehta Dr Mahipatray
Melkote Dr G S
Mirdha Shri Nathu Ram
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Mishra Shri G S
Mishra, Shri Jagannath
Mohammad Tahir Shri
Mohammad Yusuf, Shri
Mohan Swarup Shri
Mohapatra, Shri Shyam Sunde
Mohsin Shri F H
Munsi Shri Priya Ranjan Das
Murthy, Shri B S.

Nahata Shri Amrit
Naik, Shri B V

Nanda, Shri G. L.
Negi, Shri Pratap Singh
Nimbalkar, Shri

Oraon, Shri Kartik
Oraon, Shri Tuna

Painuli, Shri Paripoornanand
Palodkar, Shri Manikrao
Pandey, Shri Damodar
Pandey, Shri Krishna Chandra
Pandey, Shri Narsingh Narain
Pandey, Shri R. S.
Pandit, Shri S. T.
Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
Pant, Shri K. C.
Paokai Haokip, Shri
Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand
Parikh, Shri Rasiklal
Parthasarathy, Shri P.
Paswan, Shri Ram Bhagat
Patel, Shri Arvind M.
Patel, Shri Natwarlal
Patel, Shri Prabhudas
Patil, Shri Anantra
Patil, Shri C. A.
Patil, Shri E. V. Vikhe
Patil, Shri Krishnarao
Patil, Shri T A.
Patnaik, Shri Banamali
Patnaik, Shri J. B.
Peje, Shri S. L.
Pradhan, Shri Dhan Shah
Pradhani, Shri K.
Purty, Shri M S.

Raghu Ramaiah, Shri K.
Rai, Shri S. K.
Rai, Shrimati Sahodrabai
Raj Bahadur, Shri
Rajdeo Singh, Shri
Raju, Shri P. V. G.
Ram Daval, Shri
Ram Prakash, Shri

Ram Sewak, Ch.
Ram Singh Bhai, Shri
Ram Surat Prasad, Shri
Ram Swarup, Shri
Ramji Ram, Shri
Ramshekhar Prasad Singh, Shri
Ranabahadur Singh, Shri
Rao, Shrimati B. Radhabai A.
Rao, Shri J. Rameshwar
Rao, Shri Jagannath
Rao, Dr. K. L.
Rao, Shri M. S. Sanjeevi
Rao, Shri M. Satyanarayan
Rao, Shri Nageswara
Rao, Shri P. Ankineedu Prasada
Rao, Shri Pattabhi Rama
Rao, Shri Rajagopala
Rao, Dr. V. K. R. Varadaraja
Rathia, Shri Umed Singh
Raut, Shri Bhola
Ravi, Shri Vayalar
Ray, Shrimati Maya
Reddi, Shri P. Antony
Reddy, Shri K. Ramakrishna
Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal
Reddy, Shri P. Ganga
Reddy, Shri P. Narasimha
Reddy, Shri P V.
Reddy, Shri Sidram
Richhariya, Dr. Govind Das
Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila
Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Rudra Pratap Singh, Dr.

Saini, Shri Mulki Raj
Sambhali, Shri Ishaque
Sanghi, Shri N. K.
Sangliana, Shri
Sankata Prasad, Dr.
Sant Bux Singh, Shri
Sathe, Shri Vasant
Satish Chandra, Shri
Satpathy, Shri Devendra

Savant, Shri Shankerrao
Savitri Shyam, Shrimati
Sayeed, Shri P. M.
Sethi, Shri Arjun
Shafee, Shri A.
Shafquat Jung, Shri
Shahnawaz Khan, Shri
Shailani, Shri Chandra
Shambhu Nath, Shri
Shankar Dev, Shri
Shankaranand, Shri B.
Sharma, Shri A. P.
Sharma, Dr. H. P.
Sharma, Shri Madhoram
Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore
Sharma, Shri B. N.
Sharma, Shri R. R.
Sharma, Dr. Shanker Dayal
Shashi Bhushan, Shri
Shastri, Shri Biswanarayan
Shastri, Shri Raja Ram
Shastri, Shri Sheopujan
Shenoy, Shri P. R.
Shinde, Shri Annasaheb P.
Shivappa, Shri N.
Shivnath Singh, Shri
Siddayya, Shri S. M.
Siddheshwar Prasad, Prof.
Sinha, Shri Dharam Bir
Sinha, Shri Nawal Kishore
Sinha, Shri R. K.
Sohan Lal, Shri T.
Sokhi, Sardar Swaran Singh
Stephen, Shri C. M.
Subramaniam, Shri C.
Sudarsanam, Shri M.
Sunder Lal, Shri
Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
Swaminathan, Shri R. V.
Swamy, Shri Sidrameshwar
Swaran Singh, Shri

Tarodekar, Shri V. B.
Tayyab Hussain, Shri
Tewari, Shri Shankar
Thakre, Shri S. B.
Thakur, Shri Krishnarao
Tiwari, Shri Chandra Bhal Mani
Tiwari, Shri R. G.
Tombi Singh, Shri N.
Tula Ram, Shri
Tulsiram, Shri V.

Uikey, Shri M. G.
Unnikrishnan, Shri K. P.

Vekaria, Shri
Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
Verma, Shri Balgovind
Verma, Shri Sukhdeo Prasad
Vidyalankar, Shri Amarnath
Virbhadra Singh, Shri
Viswanathan, Shri G.

Yadav, Shri Karan Singh
Yadav, Shri N. P.
Yadav, Shri R. P.

Zulfiquar Ali Khan, Shri

NOES

NIL

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The result* of the division is *Ayes*: 308; *Noes*: Nil.

The motion is carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting.

The motion was adopted.

*The following Members also recorded their votes for AYES:—

Shrimati Premalabai Chavan and Sarvashri Tarun Gogoi, B. R. Shukla and Genda Singh.

14.52 hrs.

FIFTH SCHEDULE TO THE CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We now take up the Fifth Schedule to the Constitution (Amendment) Bill.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA): I beg to move:

> "That the Bill further to amend the Fifth Schedule to the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration."

I may invite the attention of the House to the fact that the founding fathers of our Constitution made very special provision for the tribal areas and the tribal communities. It has been our endeavour to enable these simple people to join the mainstream of national life. But, at the same time, we have considered it essential to ensure that they develop according to their own genius and retain their distintive culture and way of life.

It was clear that the general laws meant for advanced areas may not suit the simple tribals The flexibility of the administration may become a big burden to them These were the principles enunciated by the greatest humanist of our age, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru These have been the guiding light of our policy. The framers of the Constitution were also aware of the fact that sometimes vested interests manoeuvre within the formal legal frames; they take advantage of uncertainties and indecisions The instrument of protection itself, therefore, should be equally flexible.

These requirements were given the legal form in the Fifth Schedule, which provided for framing of special regulations. These Regulations have the force of law passed by Parliament or the State Legislatures. The Regulations can amend the existing laws, they can make the existing laws inapplicable in any part of the Scheduled Areas. The basic objective of this arrangement is quite clear. Instead of simple people adjusting to the complex laws, let the laws be adapted to their needs.

Two Orders under the Schedule were issued by the President in 1950. Certain areas in the erstwhile Part A and Part B States were scheduled. These Schedules continued to be scheduled practically unchanged. It is only recently, in November last year, that some new areas have been scheduled in Himachal Pradesh.

The House is well aware about our new effort for tribal development under the inspiring leadership of our Prime Minister. This is the new strategy adopted in the Fifth Plan for developing these areas in an integrated manner through the process of sub-planning. Our review shows that the existing Scheduled Areas covered about 2.42 lakh sq. km. The tribal population in these areas is about 1.34 crores, or about 44 per cent of our total tribal population The sub-plans will now embrace all tribal majority areas and will cover about 3.0 lakh sq. km. a tribal population of about 2.50 crores, i.e., about two-thirds of the total tribal population. These figures would show that in the States where scheduled areas were scheduled already, the Sub-Plan area is larger, than the scheduled area. In other words, some portions of the area under the Sub-Plan are not at present covered by the Fifth Schedule in such States. For effective implementation of the economic programmes and for protecting the tribals during the transitional period, it is necessary that the benefits of the arrangements under the Fifth Plan are extended to that portion of the Sub-Plan area in such States which is outside the scheduled area. Not only this. The

[Shri Om Mehta]

benefits of integrated development under the new strategy would not be there unless the entire Sub-Plan in such States is scheduled. The purpose of bringing forward this legislation is to achieve this basic objective.

The Fifth Schedule enjoins special responsibility on the Central Government. There is a provision for giving of directions for the good administration of these areas The Governor also assumes special responsibility. He is required to make an annual assessment of the development of all these areas and report to Parliament. Thus, the progress in the field is constantly watched and regulated The amendment of the Fifth Schedule will enable us to rationalise the situation according to the new requirements It will help us in laying a strong foundation for the faster development of the simple tribal people

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER. Motion moved:

> "That the Bill further to amend the Fifth Schedule to the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration".

SHRI DASARATHA DEB (Tripura East): I generally support this Fifth Schedule (Amendment) Bill, but I do not consider it to be comprehensive, because it has been brought here in view of the Tribal Sub-Plan only After the formulation of the Tribal Sub-Plan they wanted to extend those facilities to certain areas and they wanted to see the new areas brought under the Fifth Schedule. But if the Government is sincere in looking after the interests of the tribal people, their first and foremost duty would be to see what tribal areas are to be brought under the Fifth Schedule of the Constitution After defining the areas in all the States, which is absolutely necessary, the Government should plan and allocate money according to the needs of the particular situation of the tribal people, but here it is done haphazardly, because Mr. Om Mehta himself says that the tribal area which is outside the Fifth Schedule of the Constitution is larger than the tribal population which used to live in the Fifth Schedule areas. Our demand has always been that the areas where there is a preponderence of tribal population should be brought under the Fifth Schedule of the Constitution. He gave us the information that very recently certain areas of Himachal Pradesh have been brought under the Fifth Schedule. Three or four years before, the Himachal Pradesh Assembly adopted a Resolution requesting the Central Government to accept it, but they have delayed the matter

Then there are so many places in India—take my own State of Tripura—where the tribal population constitutes even now 30 per cent, after the heavy influx of refugees But before 1947, the tribal population constituted 80 per cent of the total population Still now, it is 30 per cent

15 00 hrs.

There are areas where the tribal populations are very much concentrated Taking advantage of the constitutional provision, the areas where there is 50 per cent or more tribal population, those areas can be declared as scheduled areas Now, in many States what the administration has done is that because the tribal people generally are cancentrated in the hill regions and almost all the hill regions are divided by high hills, they have divided and sub-divided the districts or the divisions in that way. What they did in my State was that they difurcated a part of the sub-division of Khowai and a part of the sub-division of Sadar which are tribal areas and they were taken along with

other areas with the result that the tribal population in those areas became less than 50 per cent and, therefore, those areas could not be declared as scheduled areas. Why should the tribal areas be bifurcated like that? If there is a concentration of tribal population in an area, that entire tribal area should be taken as a unit and declared as a scheduled area. If you follow this principle, I can give you a guarantee that so many tribal areas in so many States consisting of 30,000 or 40,000 or 1 lakh tribals can be declared as scheduled areas according to the provision of the constitution, according to the principle you are following now But you are not following that principle.

Now, by bringing forward this Bill, when you are going to extend the Fifth Schedule, when you are going to bring certain areas in the Fifth Schedule, I want the hon. Minister to clarify the position whether he is going to form more scheduled areas or he is going to include certain areas in the existing Fifth Schedule. When he replies, let him clarify this point.

Apart from that, even if you extend the Fifth Schedule to other areas, I do not think only by that provision, the tribal people will be benefited. There is hardly any scope for the tribal people to take part actively in the developmental work of that particular area. It is because in the Fifth Schedule, there are certain regulations, certain restrictions, on the transfer of land of such like things. There is no provision for the tribal people to actively participate in the developmental work there.

SHRI OM MEHTA: There is the Council.

SHRI DASARATHA DEB: The Council is under the Advisory Committee and the Advisory Committee has nothing to do with it.

SHRI OM MEHTA: You cannot say that there is no provision.

SHRI DASARATHA DEB: If you want to give better scope for the tribal people to take active part in the developmental work, you have to extend the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution. The Sixth Schedule of the Constitution is applicable to only some areas. It was applicable to Assam earlier. Now, they have all become States. So, you have to extend the Sixth Schedule to all the tribal belts where there is a concentration of tribal people. Then only the tribal people can take part actively in the developmental work. You might have some advisory committee; you might have some expert committee and things like that. The tribal people may be invited to take some part. But actually what will be their function? Their function will be to ditto what the official says. They have no voice at all. So, in these sub-plans also, the real participation of the tribal people will not be there. These sub-plans will be executed through the officials, through the bureaucratic machinery.

Some individuals may be associated as advisers or associate members with some Committees here and there, but actually I do not call it a full participation of the tribal people in their developmental work. You have to change the entire attitude. Your approach towards the tribal areas has been absolutely wrong, according to my understanding. The tribal people should not be treated like that. In a limited way you are going to give some benefit to the tribal people. That is why I support the Bill, but I want the Government to come forward with a more comprehensive Bill if they want to give real benefit to the tribal people.

I know, there are certain restrictions on tranfer of land...

SHRI OM MEHTA: I must inform the hon. Member that Mr. Kartik

[Shri Om Mehta]

Oraon, a Member of this House, is the Deputy Chairman of the Ranchi Board which we have constituted for the tribals

SHRI DASARATHA DEB What about my State

SHRI OM MEHTA In your State, there is dispersed population

SHRI DASARATHA DEB It is not a dispersed population I invite any expert from the Central Government, I will be physically present and I will show that the areas are completely concentrated You divided them Khowai and Sadar Sub-divisions are divided by Barmore hills, and in the plains, the non-tribal people are in majority You cut out one area and say, here is less tribal population Another part was joined with plain areas and you formed a tehsil and say that in most tehsils non-tribals are in majority But that is not the position

When you demarcated the boundaries of these districts and tehsils, there was some defective method followed there were some motives behind it, just to show to people that there was no concentrated tribal areas in our State

Now, there is a Land Reforms Act, and there is restriction on the transfer of tribal lands to non-tribal people According to the 20-pomt programme, certain lands were supposed to have been restored-lands which were illegally transferred from tribals in my State But I know what has happened If you go there, you will find that the tribal people did not get physical possession of those lands The District Magistrate and some police officers went to the spot and declared that the lands were being restored to the tribal people and that those people who were illegally in possession of those lands must quit the place; he made some announcement there and handed over some record to the tribal people The next day when the tribals went to cultivate the land, the non-tribal people, came in a gang and got them evicted, and when these people approached the Governor, the reply of the Tripura Government was this 'If those people prevented you, then you must go to the court'

SHRI OM MEHTA Can you give specific instances?

SHRI DASARATHA DEB Yes I can give you hundreds of cases I am sending you a note This restoration of lands to the tribal would be meaning'ess unless you put your own police officers there and enable these tribal people to cultivate their land for six months or three months or whatever period is necessary, so that nobody disturbs them Otherwise, giving land to the tribal people is meaningless, they will not be able to cultivate unless strict measures are taken by the Government You know, the tribal people are helpless people, they are weak people, they can be evicted by the non-tribals

So, this is my point That is why I say that unless this comprehensive and entire trible belt is declared as the Fifth Schedule area it is no use. Not only the Fifth Schedule but you have to change the Constitution and on the pattern of the Sixth Schedule you have to include the entire tribal area and the maximum scope must be given to the tribal people to participate in their developmental work This guardianship—some body said that the tribal people are weak people, We are the guardians, we have to look after you'—this attitude is absolutely wrong What is wrong if you hand over all this power to the elected Tribal Council there so that they can participate with full swing with full vigour and develop their own areas? You cannot allow them to develop their imagination even. You just draw a certain plan and ask the people to go there and like that.

You did not allow them to develop their imagination to develop their own area, not to speak of physical participation in their developmental work. So you have to change your attitude. Otherwise, these tribal people feel that they are being treated as a second class citizen in India whatever your claim may be or whatever may be the privileges and other things enshrined in the Constitution. It will be meaningless if the Bill does not really provide these facilities. Please do not rely on your bureaucratic machinery. Please do not rely on certain experts alone. I need experts' help. I need it and all assistance, but at the same time, I know that the tribal people must be given full responsibility to develop their own area and for that, you have to take certain measures and I suggest that on the pattern of the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution, certain District Councils must be there with full power to develop the tribal area and then you appoint experts to assist this Council. In that way if you provide, then I think you can give more benefit to the tribal people and more and more tribal areas might be developed Otherwise, this would be a pious wish.

SHRI D. BASUMATARI (Kokrajhar): While I rise to support this Bill, I find it is very difficult for me what to say or what not to say: really, I do not understand after taking the step to remove the area restriction, what the effect of this Bill would be to bring in certain areas. You know the Constitution. Please read and also contemplate in your mind before you bring a Bill of this kind. We also want that we should so forward. In a matter like this when a legislation is contemplated and when you bring a Bill of this nature, please take us also into confidence Now, we are thinking how to remove the area restriction. You know that. Mr. Deputy Speaker, you come from a Sixth Schedule area. There are Fifth Schedule areas other than Assam. We have been telling them that the Sixth Schedule tribes—Your tribes and my tribes are not recognised as tribals in the hill and in the plains, that is to say, You cannot be recognized as such in the plains. It is only in Assam. Other than Assam, there are Fifth Schedule.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is a different issue.

SHRI D. BASUMATARI: Other than in Assam. Sixth Schedule has been promulgated....

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO (Chatrapur): This is Fifth Schedule.

SHRI D. BASUMATARI: Please do not disturb me. I know very well. I am not a lawyer but I was one of the founding fathers of the Constitution.

So, with regard to this Sixth Schedule, Mr. Deb is right in saying that there is no power given to the tribal people in the Fifth Schedule as it is given in the Sixth Schedule.

Now, this Advisory Council is an advisory body alone. Tney meet once a year, sit and discuss and advise the Governor who advises the Rashtrapati.

Governor advises the President. This is a long channel. There is no time at all. In our Assamese there is a saying:-

"Dhanpoke mane tunir maran".

The meaning is that if the birds are to wait till the time when the rice becomes ripe, the poor birds will only die. Like that, in this long channel, the tribals cannot be developed at all. That is why we have been telling all these years in the House that those areas restiction should be taken up...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is a different question. This has nothing to do with the present Bill.

SHRI D. BASUMATARI: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in this Bill, the provision is extended only to the fifty per cent of the population. What is the fate of the other fifty per cent of the people in the areas outside the Fifth Schedule? As far as Madhya Pradesh is

[Shri D Basumatari]

concerned, half of the tribal population are kept outside the Fifth Schedule They are not taken into consideration in any way for the purpose of development In the name of tribal development, you only take fifty per cent of the population in the I T D P areas What will be the fate of the rest? What is the use of having the Fifth Schedule at all? We do not grudge if others enjoy the facilities given to the tribals in the tribal areas We do not grudge the non-tribals going to schools and colleges set up in the tribal areas Let them go there Our objective is to develop the tribals in the tribal areas

It is for the benefit of tribals that the Fifth Schedule has been incorporated in our Constitution I have seen the tribal blocks I have also been telling that in this House how development takes place in the tribal areas There the land belongs to the tribal After making improvements like roads etc the people go there and take away their lands How to protect them from this? That is my question

I am not against this Before doing so, we should have at least been consulted how the development of areas by way of sub-plans can be made effective? You are going to extend the area in the sub-plan areas where the tribal population exceeds fifty percent But what about the tribal people who are outside the Fifth Schedule? You are giving money for the development of tribal areas under the sub plans based on the population If it is effective I can give my support to it But I do not see any meaning in passing this Bill like this. Before you have done it, we should have been consulted That is my point Why were we not taken into confidence as to how to develop those areas We know better than these officials That is why I am asking the Government to take us into confidence

SHRI OM MEHTA Sir, he was the Chairman of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes How can he say that he was not taken into confidence?

SHRI D BASUMATARI That is why I claim to know better and I am glad and thankful that you appointed me as a Chairman of that Committee Whenever you want to do something, it would be better if it were discussed

SHRI OM MEHTA Whatever is said in the report, that is before the House We are in fact benefited by his ideas

SHRI D BASUMATARI Lastly, Sir after having a full fledged State in the sixth schedule area I do not see any reason to continue the sixth schedule In place of sixth schedule panchayat raj should be established There is no point in giving them benefits in two ways With these words I support the Bill

श्री कमला मिश्र 'मधुकर' (केसरिया) उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं कि आपके बिल में जो उद्देश्य है उन का मैं समर्थन करता हूं । आप ने कहा है कि प्रधान मंत्री के नेतृत्व में और उन की प्रेरणा से यह बिल लाया गया है । यह ठीक है । इस बिल में जो संशोधन होने जा रहे हैं उन के जरिये संविधान के पांचवें शेड्यूल के पैरा 6 का संशोधन हो रहा है जिस में राष्ट्रपति को निम्नलिखित आदेश करने की शक्ति दी जाय तथा राज्यपाल से परामर्श कर के तत्पश्चात् किसी राज्य में अनुसूचित क्षेत्र की वृद्धि आजादी के इतने साल बाद भी हकूमत के अच्छे उद्देश्यों के बावजूद भी, जैसा हमारे मित्रों ने कहा है अनुसूचित जातियों और जनजातियों की स्थिति द्वितीय श्रेणी के नागरिक के रूप में, है और यह इसलिये है कि उन का शोषण और उन के साथ जो अन्याय होता है उस में अभी भी कमी नहीं आयी है ।

मैं जानता हूं कि हमारे बिहार में आज भी आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में महाजनों की लूट चलती है। इसके सम्बन्ध में बने बिहार सरकार के कानूनों का कोई फायदा आदिवासियों को नहीं मिल पा रहा है। महाजनों की लूट वैसे ही चल रही है। भूमि सुधार कानून भी लागू किये जा रहे हैं, पहले से कानून बना हुआ है कि आदिवासियों की जमीन गैर-आदिवासी नहीं ले पायेंगे। लेकिन आप को मालूम होगा कि तमाम जमीन बिना रजिस्ट्री के आदिवासियों की अन्य लोगों ने ले ली है और इसमें लोगों में विक्षोभ है जिस का अनुचित लाभ प्रतिगामी शक्तियां उठाती हैं। कुछ साल पहले आप ने देखा कि एक ऐसे अवतारी प्रकट हो गये थे जिस की वजह से ला एंड आर्डर प्रोबलम बन गई थी।

वैसे ही हमारे बिहार में बड़े पूंजीपतियों की लूट है, टाटा की जमींदारी है जमशेदपुर में सिंहभूमि के जिले में जो आदिवासी हैं उन की समस्यायें ज्यों की त्यों बनी हुई है। टाटा की तरफ से उन का कोई कल्याण नहीं हो रहा है। बिहार सरकार ने डेवलपमेंट बोर्ड भी बनाया लेकिन वह कागज पर ही है। पूरे देश में आदिवासियों की समस्याये समान है, चाहे मध्य प्रदेश हो, बंगाल हो, आन्ध्रा हो या बिहार हो। आदिवासी देश की राष्ट्रीय धारा से अलग हैं। उन को राष्ट्रीय धारा में लाना जरूरी है। उन में असंतोष दूर नहीं हो रहा है। आप जानते हैं कि ब्रिटिश जमाने में छोटे नागपुर के इलाके से थारू लोगों को ला कर चम्पारन जिले में बसाया गया। थारू और डागर थोड़े से लोग हैं जिन की आबादी एक लाख 60 हजार है। महात्मा गांधी ने चम्पारन में सत्याग्रह किया था। लेकिन आज तक इन थारूओं की समस्याओं का समाधान नहीं हुआ। बारबार थारूओं के कहने के बाद, आप के मंत्रियों के जाने के बाद भी उन की समस्यायें ज्यों की त्यों बनी हुई हैं।

मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि अनुसूचित क्षेत्र का निर्धारण पंचायत के आधार पर होना चाहिए। यदि किसी पंचायत क्षेत्र में कम से कम 40 परसेंट आबादी आदिवासियों की है, तो उसको अनुसूचित क्षेत्र मानना चाहिए और अनुसूचित क्षेत्र के लिए बनाई गई सभी विकास योजनायें वहां भी लागू करनी चाहिए।

उड़ीसा में थारू लोगों की गणना जन-जातियों में की जाती है। 1971 की सेन्सस के अनुसार उत्तर प्रदेश में उनकी संख्या लगभग 70,000 है, मगर उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने फिर भी उनको जन-जाति घोषित कर दिया है। इस की तुलना में बिहार के चम्पारन क्षेत्र में आदिवासियों की आबादी 1,60,000 होते हुए भी केन्द्रीय सरकार और बिहार सरकार ने उनको जन-जाति घोषित नहीं किया है, जिस के कारण वे लोग सभी सुविधाओं से वंचित हैं। हम लोग एक डेलीगेशन में गृह राज्य मंत्री, श्री मोहसिन से मिले थे। उन्होंने कहा था कि इस बात पर सहानुभूतिपूर्वक विचार किया जायेगा और यह भी आश्वासन दिया था कि वह इसकी छानबीन करायेंगे। लेकिन अभी तक उन लोगों को जन-जाति घोषित नहीं किया गया है।

इस स्थिति में क्या थारूओं का कल्याण होगा या नहीं? क्या वे लोग जन-जाति घोषित किये जायेंगे या नहीं? यदि उनकी समस्याओं का समाधान आम लोगों के समान होगा, तो फिर उनकी प्रगति कभी भी नहीं होने वाली है, क्योंकि विकास की दौड़ में वे समाज के विकसित लोगों से बहुत पीछे हैं। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि थारूओं की समस्या चम्पारन के 1,60,000 लोगों की समस्या है। उसकी उपेक्षा नहीं की जा सकती है।

चम्पारन जिले में कुछ बड़े-बड़े जमींदार हैं और थारू लोग भूमिहीन खेत-मजदूर हैं। वे लोग महाजनी जुल्म से पीड़ित हैं और आर्थिक तथा सामाजिक शोषण के शिकार हैं।

[श्री कमला मिश्र 'मधुकर']

शिक्षा, रोजगार और उद्योग धंधे सम्बन्धी उनकी समस्याओं का समाधान नही हो रहा है और उनकी बराबर उपेक्षा की जाती रही है। बिहार राज्य के शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स तथा शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज कमीशन ने सिफारिश की है कि थारू लोगो को जन-जाति घोषित किया जाना चाहिए लेकिन केन्द्रीय सरकार और बिहार सरकार ने अभी तक इस बात पर ध्यान नही दिया है। मंत्री महोदय उस इलाके के कांग्रेस एम०पीज० से इस बारे मे पूछ सकते हैं कि क्या मैं सही बात कह रहा हू या गलत। मैं उनसे यह अपील कर रहा हू—मैं उनकी आलोचना नही कर रहा हू—कि उन लोगो की समस्याओं को हल करने की कोशिश की जाये।

थारू बेल्ट पश्चिमी चम्पारन के गौनाहा, शिकारपुर और हरनाटाड इलाके मे है। वह एक कम्पेक्ट एरिया है और उसको अनुसूचित एरिया घोषित कर देना चाहिए। इस विधेयक के उद्देश्यों के विवरण मे कहा गया है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार अनुसूचित जातियो के विकास के लिए पाचवी पचवर्षीय योजना मे 200 करोड रुपये खर्च करने जा रही है। लेकिन इससे उन लोगो को क्या लाभ होगा, जिन को जन-जाति घोषित ही नही किया जा रहा है? राज्य सरकार की योजनाओं मे भी उनको कोई लाभ नही होगा।

यह केवल थारूओ की समस्या नही है, बल्कि यह सारे देश की समस्या है। हिन्दुस्तान की राष्ट्रीय एकता, सामाजिक एकता और इस राष्ट्र का बल इस बात पर निर्भर करता है कि हिन्दुस्तान मे रहने वाले हिन्दू, मुसलमान और आदिवासी आदि सभी लोग यह समझे कि यह हमारा राष्ट्र है और इसमे हम सब को जीने तथा फलने-फूलने का अधिकार है। इस समय यह नही हो रहा है।

यह समस्या केवल हमारे देश मे ही नही है। दुनिया के बहुत से देश मे ऐसी जातियों की समस्यायें खडी हुई हैं। इस बात पर विचार करना चाहिए कि वहा उन समस्याओ का समाधान कैसे निकला है। ऐसे सुझाव आ सकते हैं कि उनके लिए रिजर्वड एरिया कौसिल या आटोनोमस एरिया बनाये जायें। इस बात पर गम्भीरता से विचार करना चाहिए कि हिन्दुस्तान मे यह व्यवस्था की जा सकती है या नही। उनके लिए जो भी व्यवस्था की जाये यह आवश्यक है कि उन लोगो के लिए शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य, भूख और सिचाई की समुचित सुविधायें उपलब्ध की जायें, विकास-कार्यों मे भाग लेने का अवसर उनको दिया जाय, उनकी बोलियो को फलने-फूलने का मौका दिया जाये। ऐसी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए जिसमे वे यह महसूस करे कि वे अपने क्षेत्र के विकास मे सहयोग कर रहे हैं। जगलात और बोलियो सम्बन्धी उनकी समस्यायें हैं।

15.30 hrs.

[SHRI P PARTHASARATHY *in the Chair.*]

इसलिए मैं चाहूगा कि ऐसी बातो पर विचार करके तब आप कुछ काम कीजिए तब तो काम हो सकता है। इस बिल का स्वागत करते हुए मैं यह कहूगा कि यह देश के हित मे है, देश के आत्म-बल, गौरव और राष्ट्रीय एकता के हित मे है कि आदिवासियो की समस्याओ को जल्द से जल्द हल किया जाय। आज 30 वर्ष का समय गुजर गया, यह किसी भी देश के लिए शर्म की बात होती है कि वहा करोडो आदमी ऐसे हो जो जगली जीवन बिता रहे हो, इसलिए उनकी तरफ उचित ध्यान दिया जाय। इन तमाम बातो के साथ-साथ मैं यह कहूगा कि चम्पारन के थारूओ की समस्याओ की तरफ ध्यान अवश्य दिया जाय क्योकि उनकी आबादी 1 लाख 70 हजार के लगभग है।

SHRI SUBODH HANSDA (MIDNAPORE): I do not object to the Bill for increasing the coverage of the area under Fifth Schedule. But I should like to know certain things from the Home Minister. Concessions have been granted to the Fifth Schedule areas and special provisions have been made for the development of those areas. I want to know whether you have made any survey of those areas about the economic development of those people. If you look to Elwyn committee report or the Dhebar Commission report, the same adverse remarks have been made, that whatever developments have been made, whatever amounts had been set apart for the development of those areas, a major part of those things had gone to others and not to those persons for whom those provisions had been made; those people have enjoyed little the benefits which were meant for them. Now those areas are going to be expanded. It is nice to hear that two-thirds of the total tribal population are going to be covered under the present Bill. But the criteria fixed for covering areas under fifth Schedule do not satisfy states like West Bengal. The population in West Bengal is nearly 1200-1300 per sq. km. In states like M. P. it may be 200 and the tribal population may be 150 which will certainly be covered by your criteria But in West Bengal, even the density of tribal population may be more than the density of population in M. P.; yet it may not; be covered because the tribal population may not be fifty per cent. What is going to happen to those areas? You are going to formulate tribal development schemes? What are the provisions that you are going to make for the development of those areas which I mentioned? What are the amounts that you are going to sanction for those areas for their development. when the density of population is so high. You are covering areas where the density is low. You are not going to cover areas where the density of tribal population is very high. Therefore, the government must be careful in allotting funds. You have allotted Rs. 200 crores for development of tribal areas during the fifth plan. But how much are you going to allot for those areas which will not satisfy the present criteria? Government must see that equal justice is done to the areas which are not covered under the fifth schedule.

It is nice to hear that you have allotted Rs. 200 crores. In the past also, huge amounts were allotted for development of these areas. But what is the pace of progress? Apart from areas where the Christian missionaries have done good work, what about other areas? In M. P. for example there are areas where the Adimjathi Sewak Sangh is working. I have seen some of the institutions run by them. Side by side the Christian missionaries are working. If you compare them, you will find that the Christian institutions are far better organised than institutions run by Bharat Sewak Sangh or other institutions which are assisted by the Government of India. All these things must be looked into. You are increasing the area and you say that two-thirds of the tribal population will be covered. I have my doubt whether, by only covering the areas you are going to achieve the very objective for which this Bill is being brought.

With these words, I support the Bill.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO (Chatrapur): Sir, this is a non-controversial Bill in the sense that it seeks to authorise the President to issue an order extending the areas under the fifth schedule. The existing para 6(2) only authorises the President to take out a part of the area or to alter or rectify the boundaries of a scheduled area. This Bill enables the President in future to extend it to certain other areas, the criteria being 50 per cent of the population of tribals. It is good so far as it goes. But what are the areas suggested by each State where sub-plants have

[Shri Jagannath Rao]

been prepared by them for economic development in the fifth plan? Every State Government must have sent its proposals. It would have been much better if those proposals had been circulated to us for our information, so that if we feel that some more areas have to be included we may suggest them But now we are only groping in the dark

Before the Constitution came into being under the Government of India Act we had the excluded areas and partially excluded areas, which were the special responsibility of the Governor who used to administer them through the Collector of the district as his agent In the old Madras Presidency there was a regulation of 1933 under which the Collector was called the agent to the Governor and the areas came to be known as the Agency Areas That nomenclature is not there now They are called scheduled areas Nevertheless the Governor has a special responsibility in the matter of administration of these areas not only in the ordinary sense of the term but for the development of the tribal people I agree with the previous speaker that the development in tribal areas is not as it should be Much needs to be done We are half way through the fifth plan We do not know what is the amount each State has got under the sub-plans prepared by them out of the Rs 200 crores that the Centre has given We do not know that For instance, in Orissa I would like to know what are the areas suggested by the Orissa Government I should be in a position to know which are the areas which have been included and which are the areas which have been excluded so that I could come forward with concrete suggestions

MR CHAIRMAN The Minister says that this information has already been given

SHRI OM MEHTA I will reply to these points in the reply to the general debate But I may inform him now that only those areas where there is a concentrated population of 50 per cent or more are taken in the ITDP This is the criteria fixed by us All those areas which have a tribal population of 50 per cent or more are included in the tribal development plans

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO I would like to know for instance, what way areas have been taken up for inclusion or exclusion in particular areas, while applying these criteria I want to know how the areas have been carved out by the State Government I am not suggesting that areas with 30 per cent tribal population should be included as Scheduled areas That is not my point Even applying the criteria of 50 per cent what are the areas suggested by the State Government?

Now we are half way through the Fifth Plan Which are the sub-plans which have been approved and what is the amount allocated to each State? The other day the Minister was saying that in Orissa out of 32 projects only 8 have been approved. Under para 2 the executive power of the Union extends to the Scheduled areas So, simply saying on the floor of the House that out of 32 projects only 8 have been approved by the State Government does not give us any satisfaction I want all of them to be finalized and implemented Otherwise, the money will lapse when the Fifth Plan is over

The development of the tribal areas is very tardy Nobody takes the interest which he should in this matter I come from the Koraput area, which is a tribal area, where 80 per cent of the people are tribals. In 1938 the Orissa Government appointed the Partially Excluded Areas Enquiry Committee under the chairmanship of Shri Thakkar Bapa. The Committee submitted a report to

the State Government and it was implemented partly. The State Government imposed regulation on money-lending and restriction on transfer of land from tribals to non-tribals. But the administration of those Acts has been very tardy.

Now the 20-Point Economic Programme has drawn attention to this vital problem. I am greateful to the Prime Minister for formulating the 20-Point Economic Programme, which has given some impetus, though not that impetus which is required, to this problem. The Home Minister should take this as his own child an dnot as an unwanted child. He must exercise his executive power over these areas. Instead of waiting for the annual reports of the Governor, the President has a right to insist on the Governor for a report on this subject. It is high time that the Government of India pay special attention to the development of these areas, because while there is development elsewhere, there is no development in the tribal areas. One will feel as if one is going from light to darkness.

Shri Dasaratha Deb referred to the Tribal Advisory Council and expressed his view that enough power is not given to them. I think he is not correct there. The Tribal Advisory Council has the right to go into all the development plans, discuss what type of development is required and prescribe priorities. The Governor is bound by the advice of the Tribal Advisory Council.

My hon. friend Shri Basumatari was talking about area restriction. I think he is is a bit confused, he is mixing up two things.

SHRI D. BASUMATARI: After removing the area restrictions, what is the use of this legislation?

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO: There he is wrong. I will disabuse my hon. friend of this notion. Suppose a tribal livas in a particular area, he will not be considered a tribal in another area. But under the amendment he will continue to be a tribal wherever he goes. That is the amendment we are bringing forward in the Bill which is coming up tomorrow. But the Fifth Schedule relates to areas where the proportion of the tribal population to the general population is 50 per cent or above.

Secondly, how are you going to see that areas where the tribal population is below 50 per cent are also developed? Some provision should also be made for the development of those tribal people. Again, under article 339, the executive power of the Union extends to the welfare of the tribal people. Therefore, my humble submission is that the Home Ministry which has taken charge of this department of tribal welfare, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and backward classes, should bestow its attention and take follow-up action to see whether each project is going ahead according to schedule, what are the bottlenecks, what are the shortfalls etc., so that development in the tribal areas can proceed. Otherwise, I am afraid it will be a far cry.

श्री राम सहाय पांडे (राजनन्दगांव) : फिफ्थ शेड्यूल्ड टू दी कांस्टीट्यूशन बिल जिसकी श्री ओम मेहता पायलट कर रहे हैं, इसका समर्थन करने के लिये मैं खड़ा हुआ हूं। यह बड़ा सीधा सादा बिल है और जो उद्देश्य और लक्ष्य हैं उनको साफ करने वाला बिल है। इसमें केवल ये पांचवें शेड्यूल्ड का विस्तार चाहते हैं और इसका अधिकार प्रेजीडेंट को देना चाहते हैं।

जब प्लानिंग कमीशन ने दो सौ करोड़ का प्रावधान किया होगा उस समय उसके मन में कल्पना रही होगी कि जहां आदिवासी रहते हैं उन क्षेत्रों का विस्तार हो और वहां रहने वाले आदिवासियों का जीवन स्तर ऊंचा उठाने का प्रयास किया जाये। मध्य प्रदेश एक ऐसा प्रदेश है जिसमें सौ में से 33 लोग

[श्री राम सहाय पांडे]

आदिवासी हैं या हरिजन हैं, वे हैं जिनको हम सर्वहारा समाज कहते हैं। इस बिल में जहां आदिवासियों की संख्या पचास परसेंट है या उससे अधिक है केवल उनका ही खयाल न रखा जाय बल्कि जहां उनकी संख्या इससे कम भी है उनकी भी अच्छी तरह से देखभाल होनी चाहिये, उनकी पढ़ाई लिखाई की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये, उनके दवा दारू इत्यादि की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये, उनका जीवन स्तर ऊंचा उठ सके इसके उपाय किये जाने चाहिये। सर्वहारा समाज की आर्थिक स्थिति को देखते हुये, आदिवासियों की स्थिति को देखते हुये, जिनके पास कुछ भी नहीं है, जिसके पास खेती नहीं है उनकी ओर हमको विशेष ध्यान देना होगा। यद्यपि 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम के माध्यम से हम उन तक पहुंचने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं, भूमि बंटन हो रहा है, वहां इन्फ्रा-स्ट्रक्चर भी दे रहे हैं, उनके जीवन स्तर को ऊंचा उठाने की कोशिश भी कर रहे हैं, इस काम में बहुत तेजी भी लाना चाहते हैं लेकिन हमको देखना चाहिये कि यह जो चीज है इसमें ढिलाई न आने पाये। हमारे प्रदेश में बस्तर है जो केरल से भी बड़ा है, सरगुजा है, जशपुर है, कितने ही क्षेत्र हैं जहां जा कर उनकी स्थिति को अगर आप देखें तो आपका हृदय करुणा से भर जायेगा। अगर हम उनके लिये मैसिव एड देने की व्यवस्था नहीं करेंगे तो उनका जीवन स्तर ऊंचा नहीं उठ सकेगा। तब तक जो हमारा उद्देश्य है उनकी पूर्ति नहीं हो सकेगी। आपने दो सौ करोड़ का पांचवें प्लान में प्रावधान रखा है और ट्राइबल सब प्लान के माध्यम से आपने सभी राज्य सरकारों को कहा कि वे अपने अपने प्रोग्राम बना करके आपके पास भेजें।

उस दिन जब आप जवाब दे रहे थे तो आपने कहा था मध्य प्रदेश से कोई प्लान नहीं आया। जहां तक मेरी सूचना है मध्य प्रदेश से प्लान आ चुका है और शायद आपने उस प्लान को कुछ सुधारने के लिये वापस भेजा है। मेरा निवेदन है कि 200 करोड़ रुपये बहुत कम है, इसमें आप कुछ नहीं कर पायेंगे। न उनको जमीन दे सकेंगे, न आर्थिक विकास कर सकेंगे, न इन्फ्रा-स्ट्रक्चर, न टेक्नीकल एजूकेशन दे सकेंगे। यह केन्द्र की जो सीधी जवाबदेही है स्टेट के साथ साथ रह कर वह आप पूरी नहीं कर सकेंगे, 200 करोड़ रुपये में। यदि आपको कुछ करना है और चाहते हैं कि उनके जीवन का विकास हो और सैकड़ों साल से आदिवासी जंगल में जीवन व्यतीत करते रहे हैं, कंद मूल फल खाते हैं, जिनका शोषण होता रहा है, जो बैंडिड लेबर की तरह जीवन बिता रहे हैं, अगर चाहते हैं विस्तार के साथ, शेड्यूल्ड 5 को देखते हुये जब विस्तार करते हैं तो वह विस्तार धरती को दृष्टि से नहीं, जहां आदिवासी रहते हैं वही काफी नहीं है, बल्कि समग्र चित्र आदिवासियों का आपके सामने होना चाहिये।

मध्य प्रदेश में उनकी स्थिति बहुत खराब है। नई जागृति जो हमने पैदा की है, नई चेतना के माध्यम से, विकास के माध्यम से, जो आश्वासन दिये हैं उनको, उनकी कुछ पूर्ति 200 करोड़ के माध्यम से कर पायेंगे। इतना ही नहीं प्रधान मंत्री जी ने एक बार कहा था कि हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के लिए एक चीफ मिनिस्टर्स का सैल बनना चाहिये। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि उस सैल के माध्यम से आप क्या करना चाहते हैं? उनके विकास में वह सैल रुचि लेता है कि नहीं? मेरी दृष्टि से जितनी रुचि, प्रेम और भावना के साथ उनके विकास के लिये काम करना चाहिये, वह पैसे की कमी के कारण नहीं हो पा रहा है।

इसलिये मेरा माननीय ओम मेहता जी से निवेदन है कि आप प्लानिंग कमीशन से कहिये कि 200 करोड़ रुपये बहुत कम है, इसकी जगह 500 करोड़ रुपये होना चाहिये। उनकी संख्या को देखते हुये 200 करोड़ रुपये बहुत कम है। उनके जीवन उत्कर्ष के

लिये 200 करोड़ रुपये बहुत ज्यादा नहीं होगा। इस सदन में जो आश्वासन दिये गये हैं उनको स्टेट मशीनरी द्वारा पूरा करने के लिये प्लानिंग कमीशन से आपको और ज्यादा पैसा लेना चाहिये। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं समर्थन करता हूं।

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I whole-heartedly welcome and support the amendment to the Fifth Schedule of the Constitution that has been brought forward by hon. Minister, Shri Om Mehta.

The Planning Commission in the Fifth Plan has alloted Rs. 200 crores for the all round development of scheduled areas. But I want to make it clear to my hon. friend, Shri R. S. Pandey, that this is in addition to the investment made by the various State Governments for development of tribal areas. This amendment is sought to give a greater sense of involvement and also greater economic betterment to the scheduled tribes people who were hitherto neglected.

It is intended to cover more than 2 crores of tribals in this country. The sub-plan idea is an idea which is not recently made. It was there previously. It has taken some time for the Planning Commission and the State Governments to realise the importance of the tribal areas and also to work for their social and economic development.

I shall tell you about Andhra Pradesh. Though, comparatively, in Andhra Pradesh there are less tribals, the area is so strategically important that the long-neglected areas have become a rendezvous for the anti-social elements and the Nexalite elements who created terror and violence and used the tribal people as cannon-fodder to foster their nefarious activities and also indulge in subversive activities. The Andhra Pradesh State Government has realised this danger and they have started giving massive aid in order to develop this area. The necessary infra-structure has been laid and many institutions have been set up there exclusively for the socio-economic betterment of the tribal people. A Tribal Development Corporation has been set up in order to save these people from the exploitation of the plains people, particularly in the purchase of forest produce. The tribal people have been exploited to the maximum; their lands were occupied and whatever forest produce was there used to be taken for nothing; the plains people, the money-lenders and the vested interests used to exploit these people. In order to give them a sense of equality and also to better their economic condition, the Tribal Development Corporation has been set up, and it is working well.

Another important thing which the Andhra Pradesh State Government have done in this area is setting up of Land Development Bank exclusively for the tribal people. The Land Development Bank advances loans to the people for development of their land. It has been set up exclusively for the tribal people. This has not been done in other States. I hope, the other States and the hon. Minister also will see that institutions of this sort are stated exclusively for the tribal people for land development and other activities.

The tribal area in Andhra Pradesh provides vast potentialities for development, even coffee plantations are there—notably, the Araqu Valley and other places By and large, the tribal people are being drawn to the mainstream of national life. Unless these people form an important part or segment of our national life, unless they are brought to the mainstream of our national life, the significance of the 20-point Economic Programme will not be fully realised.

The worst type of bonded labour existed in this area: they had been taken for domestic purposes and they

[Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah]

had been kept under surveillance for many years. This is now being remedied, and vigorous steps are being taken that free them from the bonded labour.

Another important aspect is their education. Education was not there at all. Now schools are being started under the tribal plan; education is being imparted to these people.

Another important thing is about their cultivation. There was podu cultivation in that area; they could not cultivate the land continuously; only for one year they would cultivate and then they would go to other areas. Even that land that is assigned to them is being appropriated by the other people; they cultivate in their name. Now an Act has been passed that nobody can cultivate the land which has been assigned to the tribal people. These measures are being taken, and the sum of Rs 200 crores which has been sanctioned by the Planning Commission, to be spent for these notified areas, will go a long way in improving their lot.

16 00 hrs.

Though it may not be that sufficient as to bring them up to the level of the development of the other parts of the country, it is a good beginning made and I congratulate the Government of India. I congratulate and thank the Prime Minister for having thought of bringing these people who have been neglected for centuries into the mainstream of the nation, for their socio-economic betterment.

The provision of Rs 200 crores is not much, but a beginning has been made and I feel confident that more and more money will come. And also, there will be a sort of an income to the Government, not only income to the tribal people. Government will get revenues from these tribal development activities and I hope the revenues they would get will be ploughed back for the betterment of these people. With these few words I welcome this Bill and I hope a beginning has been made and further funds will be pumped in into the economy of the tribal people for their economic development.

श्री कूर चन्द डाबी (पाली) : सभापति महोदय, मैं इस कांस्टीट्यूशन (शिड्यूल ट्राइब्स) अमेंडमेंट बिल, 1976 का समर्थन करता हूं।

The purpose of this Bill is:—it is stated here:

> "In order that the Sub-Plan areas may be declared as Scheduled Areas it is necessary to empower the President to increase the area of any Scheduled Areas in any State. The present Bill seeks to achieve this purpose."

राजस्थान का मैं अपना प्रश्न लेता हूं। अभी जब गृह मंत्री जी के पास मैंने नक्शा देखा तो मुझे यह मालूम हुआ कि राजस्थान का जो उदयपुर का हिस्सा है उस हिस्से को तो आप ने शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज में लिया है लेकिन और जो हिस्से हैं जैसे मेरा खुद का जो जिला है पाली उस जिले में बाली का हिस्सा जिसमें 12 गांव हैं बड़े बड़े उन गांवों को बिल्कुल एक्सक्लूड कर दिया गया। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जो छोटे छोटे हिस्से हैं, गांव हैं, उनका क्या होगा? यह आपकी रिपोर्ट थी :

> "Report of the Study Team on Tribal Development Programme
>
> A large number of tribal villages not covered by the Tribal Development Blocks have hitherto received scant attention at the hands of the planners. The tribal communities inhabiting these villages have received little or no benefit from the tribal welfare programme. The development of these villages could not be ignored. If these villages cannot be covered in the Fourth Five Year Plan separate funds should be ear-

marked for their development on per capita basis corresponding to the per capita provision on the tribal population covered by the TD Blocks."

मेरा कहना यह है कि जो डिसेजेज बिल्कुल एक्सक्लूड कर दिये हैं उनका क्या होगा ? आपने कहा कि 50 प्रतिशत पापुलेशन जहां उनकी है उस जिले को डिक्लेयर कर देंगे। लेकिन कुछ तहसीलें हैं, तहसीलों के गांव हैं उनको आप ने हटा दिया। मैंने वह नक्शा देखा था। उसमें केवल उदयपुर का इलाका तो आपने लिया है। बाकी पाली जिले के जो इलाके हैं बाली, नाना, बेड़ा वगैरह उनको एक्सक्लूड कर दिया है। सिरोही का भी कुछ हिस्सा है। आपका यह कहना है कि इस में गवर्नर को पावर्स होंगी। गवर्नर आप के सामने रेकमेंड करेगा और उसको आप मानेंगे। लेकिन गवर्नर की रेकमेंडेशन मानने के पहले हमको फिफ्थ शेड्यूल में जब अमेंडमेंट मानना है तो हमें भी मालूम होना चाहिये कि हमारे प्रान्त का कौन कौन सा हिस्सा शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के अंतर्गत लाया गया, वहां पर विकास के लिए प्रोजेक्ट क्या क्या बनाये जायेंगे ? लेकिन हमें यह मालूम नहीं हुआ और ऐसी हालत में मान लीजिये 200 करोड़ रुपया इस पर खर्चा होना है तो वह केवल एक एरिया में होगा। मगर जहां पर शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के लोग रहते हैं पाली और सिरोही जिले में उनकी हालत सुधारने के लिये क्या सदन सरकार का होगा ?

यह एक बहुत बड़ा सवाल है। क्या आप उन लोगों से कहेंगे कि उनकी जो राज्य सरकारें हैं वही प्लान बनाकर देंगी और क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार उन जगहों के लिये कोई मदद देगी या नहीं। 50 परसेंट से ज्यादा जहां पर ट्राइबल पापुलेशन होगी वहां के लिये आप प्रोजेक्ट बनायेंगे लेकिन जहां पर आदिवासियों की संख्या कम है वहां पर उनके विकास के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार मदद देगी या नहीं—यह एक प्रश्न है। आज भी केन्द्रीय सरकार जो पैसा खर्च करती है वह कुछ एरियाज में ही खर्च होता है लेकिन जो एरियाज अनुकूलित नहीं हैं, जहां पर कोई भी विकास नहीं हुआ है, वहां टी० ओ० क्लासेस नहीं खुले हैं वहां पर क्या होगा ? उदयपुर में टी० ओ० ब्लाक खुला हुआ है, दूसरी जगहों पर भी है लेकिन बाली और सिरोही में जहां यह लोग रहते हैं वहां पर आपका पैसा लगा ही नहीं है। जालोर जिले की भी यही स्थिति है। तो इस तरह के जो हिस्से हैं, जहां पर ट्राइबल लोग रहते हैं वहां पर क्या होगा ?

दूसरी बात यह है कि इस सम्बन्ध में जो विकास कार्य किया गया है उस के लिये एस्टिमेट्स कमेटी ने साफ लिखा है कि हमें उससे कोई सेटिस्फैक्शन नहीं है। उन्होंने लिखा है :

The recent report of the Estimates Committee 1974-75 says:

"The Committee feed that despite the general concern by the Planning Commission in the successive Five Year Plans for removing the regional imbalance aid for the development of backward areas, the progress made in this behalf has been far from adequate."

इस्टिमेट्स कमेटी ने 1974 में अपनी रेकमेंडेशन की है जिसमें उन्होंने बतलाया है कि पिछले सालों में जो प्लान हम बना रहे थे उन प्लान्स का कहीं भी सक्सेसफुल इम्प्लीमेंटेशन नहीं हुआ है। इसका कारण उन्होंने यह बताया है कि ऐसे अधिकारी लगाये जाते थे जो मिशन की भावना से काम नहीं करते थे। ऐसे लोग लगाये जाते थे जिनको उस काम में कोई इन्ट्रेस्ट नहीं होता था। कमेटी ने सलाह दी थी कि आदिवासी इलाके में उन लोगों को काम करने के लिए भेजना चाहिये जिनमें मिशन की भावना हो। इसके अलावा फिफ्थ शेड्यूल में कुछ ऐसे कानून बनने चाहिये जिनसे आदिवासियों का लाभ हो सके। आज भी वहां से आप मनीलेन्डर्स को हटा दीजिये

[श्री मूल चन्द डागा]

सके हैं। आज भी वहां पर मनीलेन्डर्स मौजूद हैं। कई बार कहा गया कि उनको आप वहां से कानून के जरिये से हटा दें लेकिन आप उनको हटा नहीं पाये। (व्यवधान) इसी के साथ दूसरा काम यह करना था कि आदिवासियों की जो जमीन मार्टगेज हो गई थी वह छुड़ाकर उनको दिला दी जाये। दूसरे सवर्ण लोगों ने जो उनकी जमीनें दबा ली हैं वह उनको लौटा दी जायें लेकिन वह काम भी नहीं हुआ। तीसरा काम यह था कि बंधुआ मजदूरों को मुक्ति दिलाकर काम दिया जाये। वह भी पूरा नहीं हुआ। ट्राइबल एरियाज के लिये अलग कानून बन सकते हैं, आपके स्पेशल लाज हो सकते हैं उनको लागू करके जो लाभ उन लोगों को पहुंचाना चाहिये वह नहीं पहुंच रहा है। इसके साथ साथ फिफ्थ शेड्यूल में ऐसे कानून बनाने चाहिये और उन पर सख्ती से अमल करना चाहिये ताकि आदिवासियों को लाभ पहुंच सके।

जहां तक फौरेस्ट का सवाल है, मैंने कई बार कहा है कि फौरेस्ट को बहुत ज्यादा उजाड़ा गया है। इन व्हाइट-कालर्ड लोगों ने, ठेकेदारों ने जंगलों को बिल्कुल खत्म कर दिया है। आदिवासियों के लिये अब न जंगल रहे, न मनी लेन्डर्स की बीमारी दूर हुई और न उनको जमीन मिली। उनके लिये जो डेवलपमेंट होना चाहिये, वह नहीं हुआ। इस लिये जो एरिया आप बतला रहे हैं —

"According to the new approach, specific programmes are to be prepared for each project area keeping in view its special problems."

तो एक बात आपने यह कही है कि उसकी स्पेशल प्राबलम्ज को ध्यान में रख कर कानून बनाये जायेंगे।

"The Sub-Plan also accords highest priority to elimination of exploitation, bonded labour, indebtedness, etc."

ये बातें आपने स्टेटमेन्ट आफ आब्जेक्ट्स एण्ड रीजन्ज में कही है। मैं आप से यही कहना चाहता हूं कि उसकी जितनी प्राबलम्ज हैं उनको दूर करने के लिये आप को सख्ती से काम करना चाहिये। आप इस सम्बन्ध में सख्त कानून बनायें, गवर्नर को 5वें शेड्यूल में स्पेशल पावर्स हैं, उसके जरिये आप उनकी दिक्कतों को दूर करें।

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO (Koraput): Mr. Chairman, sir, I rise to support the Fifth Schedule to the Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 1976. The objects and reasons have been given in the Bill. The hon. Minister also has made his view point while introducing this Bill.

Sir, this Bill is very simple. When we proposed the sub-plan area consisting of 50 per cent tribal population, it became necessary for the Government to include these areas in the Fifth Schedule so that there will be no discremination between the Fifth Schedule area and the sub-plan area.

Sir, the most important point that has been made in this Bill is regarding raising the standard of administration in the tribal areas and this responsibility has been entrusted to the Centre and the States. Under Article 275(1) the Centre and the States have been given responsibility to allocate money for the development and administration of scheduled areas. There are a number of provisions in the Constitution for the tribals. The law which is given in the Fifth Schedule will be covered under the sub-plan areas also. So far we have achieved very little in some areas and something more in other areas. The reason being the level of administrative structure that an area is possessing. Where the administrative structure is better there we have achieved something and where the

administrative structure is not good there we have achieved nothing.

Sir, I would like to make a query from the hon. Minister. The new Plan which is a sub-plan in the Plan—according to the policy decision—the States should earmark the money for the tribal areas from the State sector. I want to know the names of the States who have ear-marked tentative allocation in their State plans for the tribal areas. I would also like to know the names of the Ministries at the Centres who have earmarked money for the sub-plan areas. The financial institutions should be integrated in the sub-plan areas. For the achievement of the goal which is proposed under the sub-plan, integration of different developmental departments is necessary both at the Centre and the States.

At present, power has been given to the Centre under art. 239(2). But under this, only direction can be given, not directive. That is why after completion of two years of the Plan the Centre is asking the States for the preparation of ITDP project. They are not listening to the Centre. I am not accusing the States. Power has been delineated in the Constitution. According to art. 275(1), it is the responsibility of the Centre and the States, specially the States, where the execution of the projects is going on. There is a TD project spensored by the *Ministry of Agriculture*. The administrative setup is different. The money is sent from the Centre direct to the project area. But here in the sub-plan area, what will happen? The States will not have the money. The Centre will definitely give the money. We have nearly Rs. 200 crores and Rs. 65 crores will be spent up to the end of the financial year, and the rest of the money will be spent when the plan will be submitted to the Ministry of Home Affairs..

I make an earnest request to the Minister. If the States do not agree with the principle and policies underlying the decision, if they do not give the money, if they will give the money which they are proposing to be spent to the Centre, the Centre can combine the special assistnce money and State money here and send it direct to the project authorities.

There is another point. Here the budget session meets in the month of March. The working season in the tribal area is generally upto June. I am not arguing that the time of the budget session should be shifted to the end of the rainy season. I am only saying that the money which is released to the tribal area should be up to the end of June, not up to the end of March.

In the administration, there is the ladder system. I want, and the tribal areas require, a single-line administrative set-up by the Centre. The Planning Commission had a Study Group to study the administrative setup in tribal areas They have adopted a certain pattern for this. Has this been sent to the different States asking them to adopt this administrative setup? It has not been done. I am not accusing the Minister. Though I belong to Orissa, I am not referring to the problem of that State only, because this is a tribal sub-plan for the whole country. We represent the whole of the tribal people in the country. We want to make use of the opportunity provided by the Constitution for our development. If we cannot at least achieve in the tribal areas the tempo of development going on in the country as a whole, we cannot achieve our objective after this period is over.

We are very much obliged to the Prime Minister for the keen interest she has taken in finalising this scheme. The Home Minister and the Home Ministry have also taken the decision to prepare a plan and send it from the Centre to the concerned authorities and States.

The purpose of this legislation is not allocation only. I would request

[Shri Giridhar Gomango]

the hon. Minister to discuss with the Chief Ministers/State Governments the question of raising the standard of administration. The problem of money will not be there because that is ensured by art. 275. But the money given should be properly spent. There lies the importance of the quality of the administrative setup. With the hope that the proper administrative setup will be ensured, I conclude.

सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह सोढी (जमशेदपुर) : यह जो बिल लाया गया है इसका मैं स्वागत करता हूं। मैं उस इलाके से आता हूं जिसको छोटा नागपुर का इलाका कहा जाता है, जो साउथ बिहार में है और जहां मैजोरिटी आदिवासियों की है, शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स की है।

मिनिस्टर साहब ने एक बात कही है कि श्री कार्तिक उरांव जो यहां के माननीय सदस्य हैं वह छोटा नागपुर डेवेलपमेंट बाडी के वाइस चेयरमैन हैं। जो बोर्ड बनाये गये हैं इनके चेयरमैनों को कोई अधिकार नहीं दिये गये हैं। आप माननीय कार्तिक उरांव जी से पूछ लीजिये क्योंकि यह चेयरमैन हैं। मैं भी उस कमेटी का दो साल तक मेम्बर रहा हूं। एक एम० पी० के हवाई जहाज के टिकट तक का पैसा नहीं दे सकते। उनकी सिफारिशों को काट दिया जाता है। डेवलपमेंट बोर्ड्स की कोई पावर्स नहीं हैं। कानून आप के बन गये हैं लेकिन उनका इम्प्लीमेंटेशन नहीं होता। उन के इम्प्लीमेंटेशन की पूरी कोशिश होनी चाहिये। पांचवें शेड्यूल के पैरा 6 में कहा गया है कि यह संशोधन रेशनेलाइजेशन के लिये है। जो एरिया अभी शामिल किये गये हैं पांचवें शेड्यूल में सब-प्लान एरिया में उनके रेशनेलाइजेशन की बात है। पैराग्राफ 6 (बी) में लिखा गया है :

"alter, but only by way of rectification of boundaries, any scheduled Area;"

यह एक लाइन लिखी हुई है। एक बात के बारे में मैं क्लैरिफिकेशन चाहूंगा कि यह जो चांज नहीं हुई है जिसका आप अमेंड कर रहे हैं यह जो रेक्टीफिकेशन आफ बाउन्ड्रीज है, जो बाउन्ड्रीज अभी हैं, उनको किस आधार पर रेक्टिफिकेशन करने जा रहे हैं? अभी सिविल प्रोसीजर कोर्ड बिल के वक्त कहा गया था कि जो 1971 की सेंसस है वही 2000 ए० डी० तक चलेगी। आबादी बढ़ जायगी, फिर भी उसी पौपुलेशन के आधार पर प्लान बनेगा। और जो 528 से 542 सीटें बढ़ी हैं इनमें शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट और ट्राइब्स की सीटें कम की गई हैं। तो इनकी आबादी बढ़ती है लेकिन उनका हक कम हो रहा है। इस चीज को आप को देखना चाहिये।

आप पांचवें शेड्यूल के पैरा 6 में संशोधन लाये हैं, यह ठीक है। लेकिन मेरा सुझाव है कि आप एक बाउन्ड्री कमीशन बनायें, जैसे एस० आर० सी० कमीशन बना था। वह बाउन्ड्री कमीशन पूरे देश के आदिवासी इलाकों के बारे में एडजस्टमेंट करे ताकि किसी को शिकायत का मौका न रहे।

पैरा (5) में है :

"The Governor of each State having Scheduled areas therein shall annually, or whenever so required by the President make a report to the President regarding the administration of the Scheduled Areas in the State. . ."

यह तो इसमें लिखा जरूर गया है। इसमें कोई अमेंडमेंट भी नहीं है। लेकिन एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन की रिपोर्ट्स किस किस्म से तैयार होती है यह हम लोग जानते हैं। शेड्यूल्ड ऐडवाइजरी कमेटी के जितने सदस्य होते हैं वह बोगस भी होते हैं, कुछ काम नहीं करते हैं, केवल दस्तखत करके चले जाते हैं। इन सब बातों की तरफ आपको ध्यान देना चाहिये और इनके बारे में बन्दोबस्त करना चाहिये।

एक बात और कहनी है पैरा 5 के सेक्शन (1) और (2), सब-सेक्शन (ए), (बी),

(बी) और सेक्शन (3), (4), (5) में लिखा हुआ है :

It means, the area has been neglected by the Administration, especially in Bihar.

आज भी नन-लेंडर्स हैं । एक आदिवासी की जमीन दूसरा आदिवासी नहीं ले सकता । लेकिन रांची में जो आदिवासी वकील हैं, अगर एक गरीब आदिवासी कचहरी में जाता है, तो उसकी जमीन वह आदिवासी वकील मर्टगेज रख लेता है । ना इस किस्म की बातों को आप को चैक करना चाहिये ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूं ।

SHRI CHAPALENDU BHATTACHARYYA (Giridih): Sir, I welcome the Bill for the simple reason that it rationalises the arrangement and the sub-plan area now becomes coterminous with the scheduled area. This is really clearing the deck for action, so that no procedural difficulties should arise

Rs. 200 crores allotment is all right, but these 26 years which have gone by have been years eaten by locusts. The adivasis, through a series of chain reations, living in forests, with forest laws preventing them from cutting down trees, have been driven to usury, mahajans and land alienation and later on, as it happened in my area in Pirtand, Tunde, Gonde and Dumri, it led to confrontation. This process which took place in our area in 1973-74 is the underlying process. We have to reverse the trend. The Planning Commission's macro and anchal or block-wise approach will not serve the purpose. Shri Om Mehta said in his opening speech that while the previous arrangment covered only 44 per cent of the population, now it will be 66 per cent. Kindly make the gram panchayat the base of your effort, not anchal. If you cannot do that, the least you can do is to make per capita allotment to the anchals which have 20 per cent adivasi population to be spent on the advasi areas or adivasi villages, so that the leeway can be made up very soon.

The adivasis live on a particular belt stretching from Bakura to Bombay, full of forests and full of minerals. The farest laws prevent them from cutting down the trees and the metalliferous mines regulations prevent them from even doing the prospecting. I know many of them are home-grown geologists.. They can find ground water and minerals by their own techniques. We have not been able to take advantage of their knowledge and their instinct. Therefore, if we have to make a real attack for reversing the process of regional variation of growth through macro planning, we have to make it a broad front. It will also require follow-up action in amending the Mineral Concession Rules and Metalliferous Mines Regulations. I know mineral-bearing areas have been ploughed up by the adivasis. They say, "We cannot work it. So, we are growing one crop." Because it has been macro planning, the entire approach has passed these areas by and things have gone from bad to worse year by year. We have made a break in the Chotanagpur Development Autonomous Authority. The Vice-Chairman is sitting there. He is dissatisfied and I am also not satisfied with the pace of growth. We have to develop an effetive, alert, organisational apparatus to give effect to the policies decided by the Government of India, so eloquently outlined in the new economic programme.

Sir, I thank the Home Ministry for bringing out this sub-plan as a component of the larger Five year Plan. It should have been there from the First Plan itself. Then these variations would not have taken place.

In spite of the Chotanagpur Tenancy Act being there, the Home Minister has to enquire as to how is it, when the HEC came up, when the DVC built their demands, the Adivasis lost

[Shri Chapalendu Bhattacharyyia]

their land. They did not get any jobs; the jobs went to the smart, not to the needy, not to the people who really deserved them.

There are many development devices, there are many apparatus of development like irrigation, crop pattern, electricity, small dams etc. I need not elaborate them. I only urge that Rs. 200 crores is insufficient to make up for the lag, which has grown over the last 25 years. There must be effective integration in the allotment; the anchal-wise allocation should be either reduced to gram panchayat-wise allocation, or those anchals which have less than 50 per cent population of adibasis should be allocated *per capita* so that the adivasi villages in those anchals should also come to join the mainstream.

After all, it is a process of national integration, and India can never reach its destiny unless we take these millions of adivasis along with us into the broad and expansive future which is opening before us. I support the Bill.

श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद (बलिया) : सभापति महोदय, मैं उपस्थित विधेयक का स्वागत करता हूं। और यह कह सकता हूं कि इस सम्बन्ध में माननीय मन्त्री जी से कई बार हम मिल भी चुके हैं। यह विधेयक हमें यह अधिकार देता है कि फिफ्थ शेड्यूल में यह एरिया बढ़ाया जाय। इस सिलसिले में मैं यह निवेदन करूंगा कि हमारा उत्तर प्रदेश देश का सबसे बड़ा हिस्सा है और हिमालय भी इसके रेंज के अन्दर आता है। हमारे यहां तीन चार पाकेट्स इसके हिमालयन ट्राइबल एरिया में पड़ते हैं जिसमें थारू जन-जाति बसती है। उसी थारू जन जाति के बहुत से लोग मैदानों में आकर बस गए हैं जिनको हमारे यहां गोंड़, कहार, खैरवार, रगवा, गन्धर्व, बढ़ई आदि कहते हैं। बैकवर्ड क्लासेज कमीशन ने यह कहा है कि ये जातियां थारू जन-जाति की ही जातियां हैं। इन जातियों के लोग हमारे यहां खेतिहर मजदूर और बंधुवा मजदूरों के रूप में काम करते हैं और उनकी हालत आज की हमारी बढ़ती हुई राष्ट्रीय धारा के समय में भी इतनी खराब है कि उनके खाने का भी ठिकाना नहीं है। उनकी इस स्थिति को देखते हुए मैं मन्त्री महोदय से निवेदन करूंगा कि हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में ये जातियां जिन एरियाज में पाई जाती हैं उन एरियाज को भी इसमें शामिल किया जाय।

श्री मंगरु उइके (मंडला) : सभापति महोदय, मेरी बोलने की इच्छा तो नहीं थी। मेरी तबियत अच्छी नहीं है। पर सभी भाषणों को सुनने के बाद बोलने की इच्छा हुई। मैं मन्त्री जी को यह बिल लाने के लिए धन्यवाद देता हूं और इस का समर्थन करता हूं। लेकिन इसके साथ साथ मैं कुछ बातें भी रखना चाहता हूं। मन्त्री जी जरा उन पर ध्यान दें।

यह बात जरूर है कि इस पंचम अनुसूची को जहां जहां आदिवासी घनी तादाद में आबादी में बसे हुए हैं उनके लिए ऐसा बिल लाना आवश्यक था लेकिन इस पंचम अनुसूची के अन्दर जो एरियाज 26 जनवरी 1950 से आते हैं उनकी क्या हालत है वह मैं मन्त्री महोदय के सामने रखना चाहता हूं। उस पर ध्यान दें, नहीं तो अभी जो बढ़ा रहे हैं यह कागजो में दिखेगा तो जरूर लेकिन उसका कुछ अर्थ नहीं निकलेगा।

मेरे जिले में 17 रेवेन्यू सर्किल हैं, जिनमें दो रेवेन्यू सर्किल शेड्यूल्ड एरियाज हैं मैंने उनका टूर पिछले मार्च महीने में किया उस शेड्यूल्ड एरिया में 65 फ़ारेस्ट विलेजेज हैं, वैसे टोटल मध्य प्रदेश में 3005 फ़ारेस्ट विलेजेज हैं, जिनमें 99 प्रतिशत आदिवासी रहते हैं। उन 65 गांव के लोगों ने मेरे पास शिकायत की कि सितम्बर महीने से जो उनको डेली-वेजेज मिलने चाहिये वह फ़ारेस्ट डिपार्टमेन्ट ने नहीं दी है। सितम्बर से मार्च तक सात महीने की डेली-वेजेज उनको नहीं मिले हैं। इतना ही नहीं मुझे लोगो ने

बताया कि इन्दिरा जी के नाम पर 800 रुपये तक किसी किसी आदमी से चन्दा वसूल किया गया है। ये शिकायतें रिटन हैं, जो मैंने इधर-उधर भेजी हैं, लेकिन मैं होम मिनिस्ट्री की नजर में भी लाना चाहता हूं। जब तक आप सी०बी०आई० भेज कर इनको नहीं पकड़ेंगे, तब तक शेड्यूल्ड एरिया बनाने से कोई फायदा नहीं होगा। मैंने शेड्यूल्ड एरिया में सब से ज्यादा एक्सप्लायटेशन देखा है। फारेस्ट विलेजेज में जितनी क्राप हुई है, उसमें जो कास्टली क्राप है जैसे सरसों आयल सीड, जिसका भाव अभी 150 रुपये क्विंटल है, उस सरसों के 60 बोरे फारेस्ट अफसरों ने उन लोगों से लेकर बेच दिये। 60 बोरे अभी भी एक के घर में मौजूद हैं, जोकि आप जा कर पकड़ सकते हैं। फारेस्ट वालों ने वहां से 6 लाख की लकड़ी हटा दी है—यह कोई छोटी-मोटी बात नहीं है। इसके अलावा मैंने जितना सफर किया है—मैंने कलक्टर को भी बताया, कर्ज की मुक्ति की भी बात की तो दो रेवेन्यू सर्किल में उन्होंने 56 लाख का कर्जा निकाला। वहां पर कोई रजिस्टर्ड साहूकार नहीं थे। आपकी पंचम अनुसूची में यह है कि जो ट्राइबल एडवाइजरी कमेटी होनी है और जो गवर्नर है, उनकी जवाबदेही है कि उस एरिया में कोई नान-रजिस्टर्ड साहूकारी न करे, लेकिन वहां न तो मझे गवर्नमेन्ट सर्वेन्ट भी साहूकारी करते मिले। टीचर्स साहूकारी करते थे फारेस्ट अफसर और पुलिस वाले—सैकड़ों—साहूकारी करते मिले। यह तो मैंने शेड्यूल्ड एरियाज की बात कही है, लेकिन इससे भी गये-बीते एरियाज वहां पर मौजूद हैं।

उस वक्त पालिटीकल वेसिज के ऊपर केवल दो सर्किल्ज को शेड्यूल्ड एरिया बनाया था। जब यह सवाल उठा था कि हम से भी पूछना चाहिए था न पूछने पर भी जो कुछ आपने किया है, वह वाजिब है। 50 परसेन्ट आदिवासी पापुलेशन के एरियाज में ई यदि आप की कुछ करना है तो सेन्सस में विभिन्न पापुलेशन बनती है, चक्रधरी हल्के की पापुलेशन बनती है, रेवेन्यू सर्किल की पापुलेशन आती है, तहसील और डिस्ट्रिक्ट की पापुलेशन आती है—उसमें कितने परसेन्ट आदिवासी हैं, इसको मैंने देखा है। डीलिमिटेशन कमेटी का मेम्बर होने की वजह से 45 जिलों की विलेज सेन्सस रिपोर्ट मेरे पास है— उसमें मैंने देखा है कि हमारी स्टेट में 50 परसेन्ट के आधार पर जो सब-प्लान प्रोजेक्ट बनाये हैं वे सही हैं, इसमें कोई अन्याय नहीं हुआ है। इसको पास करने से कोई फायदा नहीं होगा। मैं 20 साल से एडवाइजरी कमेटी का मेम्बर हूं—मैंने कभी नहीं देखा कि असेम्बली में कोई बिल पास हुआ और यदि वह आदिवासियों को नुकसान पहुंचाता है तो उसको एडवाइजरी कमेटी राज्यपाल से रिपील करा सकती है, लेकिन कभी राज्यपाल ने कोई सुझाव दिया हो, या हम ने किसी बिल को रिपील करने की कोशिश की हो, उसका सवाल उठाया हो तो वह रिपील हो गया हो—ऐसा कभी नहीं हुआ।

इस तरह से मैं 25 सालों से देख रहा हूं कि ट्राइबल एडवाइजरी कमेटी भी उपयोगी नहीं है और जो आप ने शेड्यूल्ड एरियाज बनाये हैं वे भी उपयोगी नहीं हैं। क्योंकि स्टेट में मिनिस्टर हैं या सेक्रेटरी है—वे तो कलैक्टर के ऊपर और कलैक्टर अपने छोटे अफसरों पर डिपेंड करते हैं। आदिवासी कोई शोर करते नहीं हैं और अगर शिकायत ऊपर से नहीं आती। अगर कोई आदिवासियों का भला चाहने वाला अफसर आया—तो एक कलैक्टर तो आपको यहां बैठा है—उसका ट्रान्सफर कर दिया गया। ये बातें आदिवासी डिस्ट्रिक्ट में चल रही है। वहां पर डिस्ट्रिक्ट लेवल पर जो अफसर होते हैं, वे समझते हैं कि अगर हम ट्राइबल के पक्ष की कोई बात करेंगे तो हमारे ऊपर कुछ न कुछ हो जायगा। पोलिटिक्स गरीबों को नहीं चाहता है। इसलिये मैं कहता हूं—अगर इन्दिरा जी का बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम नहीं होता तो आज जो

(श्री बंगरू उइके)

कुछ हमारा भला हुआ है, वह पिछले 25 सालों में ट्राइबल वैलफेयर से नहीं हुआ, जो पिछले एक साल के अन्दर हुआ है—यह बड़े गौरव की बात है।

मैं आप से यही कहना चाहता हूं—जब तक आप की तरफ से शेडयूल्ड एरियाज में सुपरविजन नहीं होगा, देखभाल नहीं होगी, काम नहीं चलेगा। हर राज्यपाल को डायरैक्शन दी जाय कि पांचवीं सूची में जो कुछ दिया गया है, उसके अनुसार लगातार रिपोर्ट उन की तरफ से आनी चाहिए। इस के ऊपर और ज्यादा बहस की जरूरत नहीं है—राज्यों पर छोड़ देने से काम नहीं चलेगा, आपको स्वयं आगे आकर कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए। डिस्ट्रिक्ट लेवल आफिसर की भी सर्विस फाइल होती है, वे नहीं चाहते हैं कि उनकी फाइल बिगड़े, इसका ख्याल उनको करना होता है। मैं बहुत से लोगों के सम्पर्क में आया हूं और हम पोलिटीशियन्ज ही उनको बिगाड़ते हैं।

SHRI B V NAIK (Kanara) Mr Chairman Sir, I welcome this Bill and, with due deference to our hon Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, I am not moving my amendment So, what I would have spoken in regard to my amendment, I am speaking

The scheduled areas are the limited amendments under consideration I hope, the hon Minister of Home Affairs will be receptive to the suggestions from the Governors which are going to come even though he is not very receptive to our suggstions because he is busy in his conversation and we cannot object to that

Article 342 lays down that scheduled tribes have to be notified by the President In this behalf, I must admit that the Scheduled Area Part A States Order is an order of the year, 1950, when the States of Maharashtra, Karnataka and Gujarat were called as the State of Bombay. There have been such huge gaps in regard to the location of scheduled tribes. I do not know when these gaps are going to be made up. First of all, I would say, as this is a very important subject and the scheduled tribes, for the first time have become aware that our Prime Minister is basically interested in their welfare, that by doing justice to the scheduled tribes as a whole, some missing links may not feel that greater amount of injustice has been done to them

Even though the alien rulers of this country made a very good contribution to the administration, in the Survey of India which was carried out with meticulous care, I think, we are going by the rule of the thumb when it comes to the identification and location of these tribes A thorough, scientific and masterful survey of the anthropological tribes in this country has never been done I would request the Government of India to kindly appoint a high-powered body called as the Anthropological Survey of India Then, I will find in my own district nearly 1 lakh of people who are tribals If I may say so their costumes are different So, if only the Home Ministry were to appoint such a survey of man to man, then only you will be able to identify what are the scheduled tribe areas

We are today identifying the scheduled tribe areas Some of us, definitely, know that while some part of the country have been over-served by the tribal orders and the benefits that go to them, we know, right under our nose, that there are tribes living in our areas who are not being treated as scheduled castes or scheduled tribes who, till recently, were not being treated as backward classes. A population of one lakh does not even have three graduates; Who is backward? Shall I say that our ex-Chairman of the Committee on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes,

Mr. Basumatari, is backward? Shall I say that our hon. Deputy-Speaker of this House, a very talented and able Deputy-Speaker, Mr. Swell, is backward? While these people have produced one lakh of population, they do not have even three graduates. Under these circumstances, unless and until the Government of India does a thorough survey of these things, all these marginal improvements and amendments will serve the purpose of only those who are already getting the benefits and will not serve the purpose of those who directly need the benefits of the Scheduled Areas. I hope, Government will apply its mind to this aspect.

SHRI OM MEHTA: I am thanful to all the hon. Members of this House who have supported this Bill.

In the policy, there have been some drawbacks. I agree. If those drawbacks had not been there, then there would not have been any need to change the policy for tribal development.

It is for the first time that this concept of integrated tribal development block has been introduced in the Fifth Five-Year Plan. It is known to the House and to everybody that the tribal people who live in the most undeveloped and backward pockets of our country have been exploited for centuries; they have been exploited by the money-lenders; they were exploited by the foreigners who came to this country; so, they remained backward. We brought the concept of tribal development blocks. More than 500 tribal development blocks were there. Central assistance was given to the States, so that they could develop, but unfortunately the exploitation has remained there; the States, instead of spending some money from their own State Plans, spent only that money which was given by the Centre. So seeing their plight, seeing that, after 20 years of independence, they have not come up to the standard our Prime Minister was kind enough to pay a special attention to the development of tribals, and it is for the first time that this concept has been introduced. This concept has been that we must protect them from exploitation and we must raise their standard of living and their educational level.

When the subject came to the Home Ministry—it was, earlier, being dealt with by the Ministry of Social Welfare—we immediately called a Conference of the State Ministers and Chief Ministers responsible for tribal development, and there certain hard decisions were taken. The first decision we took was to change the excise policy; we said that vending of liquor through contractor should not be there in the tribal areas. I plead guilty that, in spite of our calling the Conference and advising the Chief Ministers, all the Chief Ministers have not done it; but in the majority of the States, it is being done; in some States in tribal areas the new excise policy is in operation and vending of liquor through contractor has been stopped.

Then there was the question of review of land laws and restoration of alienated lands which were taken away from the tribals by hook or by crook by the money-lenders and other exploiters. We brought some laws that these lands should be restored to the tribals.

In many States—Mr. Uikey acknowledged it also—when the 20-point programme was launched after the emergency, it was for the first time that action is being taken on that and most of the States have passed laws under which alienated lands which are there are being restored to the tribals.

Then comes the forest policy. Sir, I also come from a forest area and I know how in many forest produces things are happening. It is the tribal who knows how to get it and them

[Shri. Om Mehta]

come the contractor who used to exploit these poor tribals and take the minor forest produce at very cheap prices and sell it to government or other agencies at a very high price, making a lot of profit. We have advised the State Governments that this should be put an end to, that the co-operatives should purchase these minor forest produces from the tribals or the State Government itself should directly purchase these minor forest produces from the tribals so that all the benefits can go to the tribals rather than going to the middlemen.

Then in the field of marketing policy, there also we are taking steps so that exploitation of the tribals by these money-lenders can be stopped. Nowadays what happens particularly in Madhya Pradesh and Orissa and Bihar is that if a money-lender gives a few rupees to a tribal, he makes him bonded labour for life The tribal people are simple people and they do not know the calculation and other things. A few hundred rupees are given to them and for their whole life they have to serve that man because he will say that it is the interest that has been paid and the original still remains. So he becomes a bonded labourer to the money-lender. To end that exploitation also laws have been passed and you know liquidation of indebtedness is one item of the 20-point programme An alternative system of credit is also being provided and particularly in the tribal areas we are seeing to it that when they need comsumption loans there also some arrangement should be made so that they have not to go to those very money-lenders who will now exploit them with redoubled vigour.

About administration also...

SHRI R. S. PANDEY (Rajnandgaon): You should also collect the information about the land distributed to these Adivasis, whether infrastructure has been provided, whether any money has been provided or not and whether any house construction material has been provided to them or not.

SHRI OM MEHTA: I have listened to Mr. Ram Sahai Pandey who spoke in a very very able manner and expounded the cause of the tribals of his area. I will reply to the points raised by him when I come to that.

I know Mr. Ram Sahai Pandey has worked hard for the tribal uplift because there is a heavy concentration of tribals in his constituency He has always been coming to me for one thing or the other and I always tried to help.

I will tell him that we are providing for forest administration also. A single line of administration has been provided with effective delegation. Previously, postings in tribal areas were considered as punishment postings. Whenever any officer was found unfit in urban areas, he used to be posted in the tribal areas. We have asked the State Governments that this should be totally discarded and only able and honest officers should be posted there. We have also told them that unless you make it more attractive, efficient officers may not be forthcoming to go and serve in the tribal areas. But we have appointed some efficient officers and given them incentives in the form of money and facilities so that those who are posted in the tribal areas—they must also be given more allowances—can live in that area. Most of the States have agreed to that (*Interruptions*). Those officers who are posted in the tribal areas are given some more money because they might often find some hardships because they will not get the same facilities which they enjoyed in the city and they have to keep their children in some schools. Whenever we are giving this incentives to the officers, it is

only because they may not think that their posting there is a sort of punishment. Like this, a lot of things have been done.

The other point that has been raised is that only Rs. 200 crores have been allocated in the Fifth Five Year Plan. That is not much. We should give more money for the purpose. I must say that money is no constraint and I can assure the hon. Member that if the Administration wants to spend money, there will be no constraint on our side. It is not that Rs. 200 crores only have been provided for. Under the new policy, in the Fifth Five Year Plan, we are planning to spend Rs. 1400 crores in the tribal areas 146 integrated Tribal Development Blocks are there. I shall give the list of the States on how many integrated Tribal Development Projects have been submitted by the States. Rs. 1400 crores will be spent in the areas. For this purpose, the allocations have been divided into four parts—share from the State Plan, benefit from the Centrally sponsored Schemes, Special Central Assistance and Institutional Finances.

Out of Rs. 1400 crores. Rs. 952 crores will flow from State Plans, Rs. 200 crores will be from the Central Special Assistance and the balance will flow from other sources Of the Central Assistance, in 1974-75, Rs. 5 crores were released; in 1975-76 we increased it to four times, that is Rs. 20 crores were released and in 1976-77 Rs. 40 crores have been released It comes to Rs. 65 crores. Two years after the Plan remains we expect to release Rs. 135 crores of the balance from the Central subsidy.

SHRI D. BASUMATARI: May I know the amount spent on the Administration from out of Rs. 1400 crores?

SHRI OM MEHTA: I do not remember specifically. When I was replying to a question in this House, some time back, I said that in no case the administrative expenditure from the State Exchequer had to be more than 20 per cent and from the Central Exchequer, more than 2 per cent of the whole amount which has been allocated. I gave the figures. I do not remember the exact figures. But, from my memory, what ever I can remember, I can say that in no case it has to be more than 2 per cent from the Central sector. It is not that most of the money is being spent on the administration. But, considerably more amount is spent on the development of more areas. It has been said that the State's allocation should be told and how much we are allocating them I have got a long list of States—Mr. Daga, Mr Jagannath Rao and others who are not here now wanted the figures.

MR. CHAIRMAN. You better lay it on the Table of the House.

SHRI OM MEHTA: I shall place it on the Table. Some Members also wanted to know the number of tribal development blocks. As far as Andhra Pradesh is concerned, the number of integrated tribal projects that have been provided for is seven but they have prepared three and all the three projects have been approved: from Assam, not a single project had come out of seven provided for approval. for Bihar 13 have been provided out of which they have sent nine It is very good that they have prepared projects for nine out of 13.

In Gujarat out of 9 which are to be allocated 7 have been prepared. In Kerala out of 2 IDTPs 2 have been prepared. In Karnataka one has been allocated but none has been prepared. In Madhya Pradesh 32 were allocated and only 7 have been prepared. Unfortunately, not a single one has been approved because some comments were asked. As regards Manipur out of five only two have been submitted. In Maharashtra 15 have

[Shri Om Mehta]

been allocated but no IDTP has come from that State. In Orissa out of 19, 4 have been prepared and approved also. In Rajasthan they were allocated four. They have prepared and got approved all the four. In Uttar Pradesh one was allocated and they have prepared one. As regards West Bengal 34 have been allocated but only 3 have been received.

17.00 hrs.

Sir, out of 146 integrated tribal development projects only 41 have been received. We are taking up with the States that only two years of the Fifth Five Year Plan remain and if they do not accelerate the completion of these tribal development plans they would not be able to spend the money. The main thing that we have done is that we have made the allocation for these projects as non-diversionable. Previously most of this money used to be diverted but now the money which will be allocated for the integrated tribal development projects cannot be diverted. Special instructions in this respect have been given to the Accountants General in the States. Now, if they do not spend the money they will lose that amount. So, it is urgent for the States that they should gear up the machinery for spending the money which has been allocated to them for this purpose.

Now, I come to specific points raised by the hon. Members. About Tripura, Mr. Deb said that the tribal areas in Tripura can be scheduled by a Presidential Order. This Bill is for States where scheduled areas are already there but these are to be extended or extension cannot be done by Presidential Order. As has been made clear by me in my opening speech, previously President could only alter the boundaries. If he wanted to bring some new areas as scheduled areas he could not do it. Now, with this Bill he can bring some new areas. In the States where no area has been declared a scheduled area he can declare it and there is no restriction on it. In States like Tripura, U.P., Karnataka the tribal areas can be brought under Fifth Schedule by a Presidential Order. The scheduling in the States of Tripura, Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal through a Presidential Order is separately under examination. As no area has been brought as a scheduled area in these States, so it is under the consideration of the Government to bring areas in the Fifth Schedule.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: Until and unless there are tribes you cannot declare it as a scheduled area and you cannot have tribes until and unless there are notifications about it. So, it is a vicious circle.

SHRI OM MEHTA: If there is tribal population, as in the case of Karnataka we have declared one block as IDTP and there are some areas where there is concentration of tribal population. That area can be made as a scheduled area.

So far as Manipur is concerned, it is goverend by a separate provision of the Constitution.

Shri Madhukar raised the question of scheduling of Tharus in Bihar, scheduling the areas where the Tharus live. Tharus are not included in the list of Scheduled Tribes in Bihar. Their inclusion in the Schedule can be considered at the appropriate stage. Scheduling of an area can be taken up only after the community has been scheduled.

श्री कमला मिश्र 'मधुकर' : मैं चाहता हूं मंत्री जी एक बात का स्पष्टीकरण दें—जो थारू 170000 हैं उनकी समस्याओं को आप हल नहीं करेंगे तो कैसे काम चलेगा। आज इस बिल के पास हो जाने के बाद कल जो दूसरा बिल आ रहा है उसमें भी उनकी समस्या का कोई हल नहीं है।

SHRI OM MEHTA: If a community is not included in a Scheduled Tribe or in a Scheduled Area, it does not mean that they are neglected. Under the Backward Classes scheme, whatever money is there, generally we spend it for the problems of other communities also which are not at present included

SHRI K. M. 'MADHUKAR': There is no backward scheduled tribe....

MR. CHAIRMAN: You may take it up with the hon. Minister later.

SHRI OM MEHTA: Our experience of the past two years is that resources are not a constraint In fact, many States have not been able even to spend the budgeted amount. Last year the States spent Rs. 102 crores plus Rs. 20 crores from Central Assistance. This year, 1976-77, the figure is Rs. 200 crores including Central assistance Raising allocations alone, therefore, will not help We have to strengthen the administrative set up and the institutions to absorb more funds first.

Shri Basumatari and Shri Madhukar raised some more points It was contended that participation of tribals in development was not being secured in the 5th Schedule areas whereas this was so in the 6th Schedule areas. People's participation in developmental programmes is the accepted policy of Government, but the level and form of participation will vary from one area to another. In Maharashtra and Gujarat, we have strong local institutions entrusted with development tasks. Tribals also have due representation in these areas. Elsewhere participation is on the increase in various forms.

The Sixth Schedule areas, namely Garo Hills, Jamtia and Khasi Hills district, however, had a special set up of Panchayats and District Councils right from the early days of the British raj, and historically these areas have been allowed to retain that setup through the provisions of the Sixth Schedule. We cannot talk in terms of having the same thing everywhere. Our endeavour should be to give other tribal areas even a better setup.

Shri Jagannath Rao said that these areas should be included in the sub-plan so that they could be taken care of that way Sub-plans have been finalised in respect of 11 States. I have said that the criterion for inclusion in the sub-plan is that they should have 50 per cent concentration of tribal population.

Shri Subodh Hansda raised the point that since the tribal population is dispersed in his State, not many people will get benefit from this programme. The problems of West Bengal have been specially taken care of. In West Bengal, they have got a dispersed tribal population. They do not have a concentration of such population For that reason, much attention could not be paid to them in the past Now the new policy, for the first time, is that 10 lakhs out of 25 lakh tribals—which is about 40 per cent—will be covered by the special programme of the sub-plan. So integrated tribal development plans have been introduced there also This has been done for the first time, because unfortunately, the population there is dispersed.

Shri Daga in his wisdom raised the point that his area has not been included in a scheduled area. I must tell him that the smallest unit for inclusion in the sub-plan is a block. The tribal area of Pali and Sirohi does not satisfy this criterion. Therefore, it could not be included.

The problems of tribals in areas where they are a dispersed population will be taken care through schemes in the sub plan. I think I have tried to cover all points which have been raised and I again say that this has been done so that the sub

[Shri Om Mehta]

plan areas would be made co-terminus with scheduled areas. I commend the Bill for acceptance of the House.

श्री भंगरु उइके : मैंने जो प्रश्न किया था उसका जवाब मंत्री जी ने नहीं दिया। हमारे यहां एक कहावत है---भीख न दे, पर कुत्ते को तो सम्भाल। आप पैसा मत दो लेकिन जो एक्सप्लायटेशन सरकारी अफसरों की तरफ से हो रहा है, मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि उसके लिये आप ने क्या किया ?

SHRI OM MEHTA: I started my reply by replying to Shri Uikeyji that the exploitation of tribals should be ended. I remember when I met him for the first time in a meeting of tribal Members from both houses and he said: please do not do anything. do not spend a single paisa on the tribal areas; I still remember his words: please save them from exploitation, particularly from those who go there in the garb of vendors, liquor vendors, and I still remember what he said clearly.

DR. KAILAS (Bombay South): The Member is talking about forest and other govt. officers who are working as money-lenders.

SHRI OM MEHTA: I think I understand Shri Uikey better than any other Member. He has been taking part in a number of meetings and he is a Member of the Home Advisory Committee and he has been raising those questions persistently: He referred mainly to the exploitation of the contractors and some small officers also. In regard to officers also, recruitment in that level, class IV, it should be done mostly from that area so that they know the problems of tribals.

श्री कमला मिश्र 'मधुकर' : मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि अगर बिहार सरकार उनको ट्राइब घोषित नहीं करती और आप भी उनको ट्राइब घोषित नहीं करते तो क्या आप इस बात के लिये तैयार हैं कि उनके जो प्रतिनिधि हैं, और उनके एरिया के जो एम०पी० हैं, उनके साथ बैठ कर बातचीत करें ताकि इस समस्या का कोई समाधान निकल सके ?

श्री ओम मेहता : चेअरमैन साहब, मैंने पहले ही कह दिया था---मैं समझता हूं शायद मधुकर जी नहीं जानते---इस बिल के अलावा एक और बिल इस हाउस के सामने है---इन्क्लूजन और एक्सक्लूजन के बारे में---कौन कौन सी जातियों को इन्क्लूड किया जाय और कौन-कौन सी जातियो को एक्सक्लूड किया जाय, जो इस हाउस के सामने कल आ रहा है। एसी सूरत में हम बैठ कर क्या बातें करेंगे। मैं यह भी अर्ज करना चाहता हूं---बैकवर्ड एरियाज के लिये सेन्टर की तरफ से जो प्लान है, जो 305 करोड़ रुपया दिया जाता है, उसमें जो शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स में नहीं आते हैं, बैकवर्ड और अदर-बैकवर्ड क्लासेज में आते हैं, उनके लिये भी स्कीमें रखी गई हैं। जब हम ये बातें करते हैं कि उनको स्कालरशिप्स दिये जायें, एजूकेशनल फैसिलिटीज दी जायें, उसका यह मतलब नहीं है कि सिर्फ शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेडयूल्ड ट्राइब्स को ही दी जायें, बल्कि बैकवर्ड और अदर-बैकवर्ड एरियाज के लोगो को भी दी जायें---यही हमारा मकसद है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Fifth Schedule to the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We take up clause-by-clause consideration. The question is:

"That Clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI OM MEHTA: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is: "That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

17.16 hrs.

KERALA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY (EXTENSION OF DURATION) SECOND AMENDMENT BILL

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (DR. V. A. SEYID MUHAMMAD): I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for the further extension of the duration of the present Legislative Assembly of the State of Kerala, be taken into consideration."

As the House is aware, the duration of the Kerala Legislative Assembly was first extended by Parliament for a period of six months by the Kerala Legislative Assembly (Extension of Duration) Act, 1975 (33 of 1975), as the Proclamation of Emergency issued by the President under clause (1) of article 352 of the Constitution on the 3rd December, 1971 and the 25th June, 1975 were both in operation when the normal five year term of the said Assembly was due to expire. It was also considered at that time that it might be possible to synchronise the general election to the Kerala Legislative Assembly with the general election to the House of the People which was due in March, 1976, so that expenditure on elections could be reduced, as far as possible.

When the extended period of duration of the Kerala Legislative Assembly was about to expire, it became clear that the proclamations of Emergency would continue in operation beyond the last date of the extended term of that Assembly, namely, the 21st April, 1976. Meanwhile, the duration of the House of the People has also been extended for a period of one year with effect from the 19th March, 1976 by the House of the People (Extension of Duration) Act, 1976. In these circumstances, it was considered necessary to extend the duration of the Kerala Legislative Assembly for a further period of six months. The duration of that Assembly was accordingly extended for a further period of six months by the Kerala Legislative Assembly (Extension of Duration) Amendment Act, 1976 (46 of 1976).

The circumstances in which the duration of the Kerala Legislative Assembly was extended for a period of six months for the second time (from the 22nd April, 1976 to the 21st October, 1976) continue to prevail. Both the Proclamations of Emergency continue to be in operation It is, therfore, felt that it is not desirable to hold the elections now. It is proposed that the duration of the existing Legislative Assembly of Kerala may be extended for a further period of six months with effect from the 22nd October, 1976. The present Bill seeks to give effect to this proposal.

With these remarks, I commend the Bill for the consideration of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to provide for the further extension of the duration

[Mr. Chairman]

of the present Legislative Assembly of the State of Kerala, be taken into consideration."

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah): Sir, this is the third time the life of the Kerala Assembly is being extended. The arguments given now are the same as were advanced last time when the Bill was brought in the March session. So, it appears that even today the argument is, because the emergency is continuing, there should be no election. If that is the position, it should be made clear that so long as there is emergency, there should not be any election. But it was common talk at least before this Bill was introduced, that "Kerala election is coming either in October or in November."

It was thought that this election will be testing ground, a probe for the coming general election and if the ruling party and the coalition fare badly in the coming general election. . .

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): Do not worry about it

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: then, it will have its all-India repercussions, and then the ruling party will be in a very difficult and precarious position That was the reason why there was some afterthought and this Bill has been brought again At one time the talk of the election was so strong that the opposition parties in Kerala submitted one joint memorandum to the State Government, demanding that before the election the emergency should be withdrawn, normal civil liberties should be restored the fundamental rights should be restored, the right to hold meetings and express free opinions should be granted, and all the political prisoners should be released, because without these things the election becomes a farce. The opposition parties further decided to hold one joint convention on the 12th September in Cochin, called the Free and Fair Election Convention. They were also preparing to hold similar conventions in each constituency and, ultimately, on a village basis. Now, suddenly, this decision has come. Also, there is still a rumour that keeping the opposition completely unguarded, there may be a sudden announcement of elections. The ruling party is capable of it, and it can do this There is no doubt in our mind about the role played by the ruling party. When the election will come or will not come will depend absolutely upon the advantage the situation will give to the ruling party It will select a suitable time which will give it a favourable position. So, no principle is involved in this argument which is being advanced that because there is emergency and the old conditions are still prevailing, so this Bill has come that there will be no elections

Why is it that the opposition is demanding elections Last time, Shri A K Gopalan declared that after the six months are over, the elections will not be held but the ruling party will come with another Bill to extend the existing Legislature by still another six months His forecast has now come true Because of his ill-health, he is not able to be present here Otherwise he would have spoken on this Bill.

The role played by the ruling party in relation to holding or not holding elections is now known to us. In Tamil Nadu they could not wait even for two months to hold the elections. They dismissed the Assembly because, according to them, the situation was so bad, and so President's rule had to be clamped down But so far as Kerala is concerned, the longevity of the Assembly is being

increased by six months, and again by six months and no elections. Why? The reason is the same, namely, that the ruling party is not prepared to face the electorate.

Whenever we make this charge, they deny it, and their argument is that the people are rallying in large masses behind them under the 20-point programme under emergency. If that is the reality, then why is the fear in calling for elections? If people are rallying behind you on a large scale, you declare elections, you will get elected. Then your projection of being democratic you will be honestly able to establish. But, what is the method adopted here? Because the Opposition took the initiative and held an election convention and organised campaigns at the lowest level, the ruling party thought that it might go against them, that the time was not appropriate for elections, though the talk was so strong that everybody thought that elections were coming in Kerala Why are we demanding elections? Because the conditions in Kerala are such that the life of those who are not with the ruling coalition is almost a hell.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR (Quilon): What about West Bengal?

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: In West Bengal we cannot hold any meeting. Even if there is election, we cannot

SHRI P. M SAYEED (Lacadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands): Why? People are not supporting you?

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: People know, we are not allowed to meet people. I have submitted a large number of banning orders issued by the District Magistrates and Subdivisional Officers everywhere. Even today I have submitted to Mr. Om Mehta the orders of District Magistrates and Sub-divisional Officers banning meeting held by CPM and their allies even on issues of constitutional amendment. Physically we are being murdered wherever we go. Some of the areas we call occupied areas. Semi-Fascist elements are ruling in West Bengal. Whatever news you are served by the bourgeois press is distorted news. That is why you do not know the real position in West Bengal. So, I invite all Members to go there personally and see what is happening, now we are boycotting the Assembly since the 1972 election, and why the sixty days absence clause has not been applied in our case, because there the ruling party knows that it is guilty. They have a guilty conscience, they are not filling those seats. But, unfortunately, because of machinations and propaganda, a wrong distorted image of West Bengal is being created. I say publicly that if there is immediate election in West Bengal, there is no question of our taking part in it because we will not be allowed to hold public meetings. Gangsters will attack us and murder us with the full protection of the police and the administration

SHRI P. M SAYEED: What about Kerala?

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Kerala murders, I am coming to that.

MR CHAIRMAN: I think the way Mr. Mukherjee is proceeding in this debate looks as if it is a full-scale debate for the whole country. I have only one hour at my disposal. There are 8 Members to speak. I will give five minutes each to the Congress Members, and the same for the three opposition Members, and for Mr. Mukherjee 15 minutes. He has taken ten, I will give him another five.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: I have to place some facts.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No question of facts.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE My time was taken because I was provoked

MR CHAIRMAN You have taken ten minutes Please do not provoke him any more For provocation, he will get two minutes more, total six minutes He will finish by 5 35

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE Murders have started in Kerala, still we are demanding elections in Kerala, but in West Bengal, the situation is different

This is a letter written by a Rajya Sabha MP to Shri Brahmanand i Reddy on 24th July 1976

> "I write this to bring to your attention the tragic circumstances which led to the sudden and untimely death of Comrade A N Abdullah, a well-known trade union leader of Kerala while he was in detention under MISA in the Cannanore Central Prison"

Last time Shri Gopalan gave th ee examples of persons being beaten to death in the police lock-up and in jail As the time at my disposal is short, I do not want to go into details The doctor recommended Shri Abdullah to shift to the hospital But that was refused So, he was forced to die

Then, here is the letter of a father He is the ex-Professor of the Calicut Government Arts College He is writing to the hon Home Minister Government of India It reads

> "I have been informed by the Principal, Regional Engineering College, Calicut, that my only son P Rajan, final year student of the College has been arrested by the police on 1-3-76 Ever since I tried by level best to know his whereabouts but all my efforts so far have been futile"

The pitiable appeals of this aged father to the State Government authorities were only a cry in the wilderness The father doubts that the boy has been murdered

I want to remind you of the earlier incident of the police seizing all copies of our party's document on constitutional reforms Our party published one pamphlet on constitutional reforms Five thousand copies have been completely seized and confiscated I do not know whether all these copies have been destroyed or not But this complaint has been made by Mr E M S Namboodiripad to the Home Minister, Mr Brahmananda Reddy and even to the Prime Minister But no reply The Home Minister there said that they have taken these copies of the pamphlet only to see whether it violates the law But it is more than two months now This is a letter written by Mr E M S Namboodiripad to Mr Brahmananda Reddy dated 1-6 76 It reads

> 'I may inform you that after I met and discussed with the Collector and the S P of the district on May 1 the district authorities of Cannanore made some efforts to bring the situation back to normalcy

There was gangsterism

Then it says

> "Encouraged by this double standard by Shri Karunakaran and his friends in Cannanore district, the Congress goondas are having a field day A large number of libraries have been attacked and completely destroyed along with the offices of our party, trade unions, Harshaka Sanghams and other mass organisations A partial list of such offices, libraries, etc attacked and destroyed till the end of April was supplied to you along

with the copy of our district party's letter to the Chief Minister. The process unfortunately, is going on. There is, in fact, a diabolical plan to physically destroy all those who oppose the ruling party, as our party is undoubtedly doing.

As I had made it clear in my earlier communications, I would not complain, as I have no right to complain, if action is taken again t any of our people who in such disturbed conditions had behaved in such a way as to attract the due processes of law. My complaint is that on the one hand, the police is giving active protection to those who belong to the ruling party and without any regard even to the elementary norms of observing the law, while false cases are foisted on our people and the police torture them All this is done for no other reason than the fact that they are egged on to do so by the President of the D C C who in turn gets the active encouragement and help of the Home Minister."

These are the conditions under which our supporters are living there. Naturally they will demand elections; they will demand change of Government Life is hell there. There are so many other things I can tell you how the cooperatives are being forcefully captured from the supporters of our party or our allies There are details ..

MR CHAIRMAN: Please try to conclude You have quoted enough

AN HON. MEMBER: He can write to the Home Minister.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: All these have been written to the Home Minister

MR CHAIRMAN They have been written to the Prime Minister also

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Only the Prime Minister and the Home Minister know. The Members do not know. When there is a debate, we want to draw the attention of the whole House.

MR CHAIRMAN: The time allotted for this Bill is one hour, and I have already allowed you 15 minutes. Please conclude in two minutes.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Then there is the pre-censorship. The Prime Minister told in Colombo that there was no pre-censorship. But, in Kerala, there is pre-censorship in respect of our party paper, *Deshabimani*: now it has been extended to our weekly, *Chintha*, also. Meetings are not allowed; even if meetings are allowed inside a hall, mikes are not allowed. There is no scope for expressing our opinions freely. Organized goonda gangs are attacking our meetings. Under these circumstances, naturally, we want that there must be elections as early as possible; we want that all these restrictions must be withdrawn, all the prisoners must be released and a fair and free election must be held.

Sir, we oppose this Bill.

DR HENRY AUSTIN (Ernakulam): Mr. Chairman, Sir, Kerala has been enjoying, for the last nearly six years, a certain political stability, unheard of in its history. The bane of Kerala politics, since the evolution of democratic process, has been lack of stability and it had a very deleterious effect on the development at the economic and social levels. But today thanks to the general awareness among the people, learning from past experiences of how political parties also vied with one another to create conditions for this kind of sorry state of affairs, people have come to realise that stability is basic to all development and to the prime necessity of the State Today, if you make an assessment of the socio-economic transformation that has already taken place in Kerala,

[Dr Henry Austin]

I am sure objective observers will hold the view that Kerala is in a vanguard position in the matter of socio-economic development I have heard my good friend, Mr Samar Mukherjee. I have great regards for some leaders of the Marxist Party, I respect Opposition parties But it is an irony of fate, perhaps, that the Marxist Party, of all the parties, is saying that a reign of violence and terror has been let loose in Kerala The people of Kerala do recall the sort of violence and the sort of destructive activities carried on by the Marxist Party when they were in power and also otherwise

AN HON MEMBER Even today

DR HENRY AUSTIN I know of the difficult Marxist party situation in Kerala; I do not want to embarrass my distinguished colleague any further

Now, the least I would say is that even to-day if you go to areas where Marxist party has some influence—they have some hold in some isolated pockets—some misguided youngmen and others are still holding on pathetically to the belief that by resorting to violence they can bring about a revolution But the more sober elements who have supported the Marxist Party to-day realise that the best way for the salvation of our State, a State which is an integral part of our great country, is to take to more sober means for socio-economic transformation And I am sure that my distinguished friend is not unaware of the sad experience the Marxist Party leaders there are having in terms of depletion of their rank and file Sir I do not want to dwell much on this point because every Party has its own vicissitudes

To-day I would like to say that when this Bill is being brought here though I personally feel that the State should go through democratic processes as often as possible particularly in Kerala nobody would regret if the life of the Assembly is extended for another year or so I recall my own experience Sir, I successfully contested the Assembly elections in 1965 I was able to defeat rival candidate of powerful parties But then I was not able to sit in the Assembly even for one day because the Assembly was dissolved even before it was summoned So, in a State like that, naturally when it is extended by one year, nobody would shed tears because we have lost several years of normal tenure of Assemblies because of frequent dissolution of Assemblies So when our State for the first time has achieved a sort of political stability for five years and more then when it is extended by another six months naturally people would only feel happy that the period of stability, the era of stability has been further extended Sir if you had read the newspapers of Kerala or even national newspapers last year when the Assembly completed its normal five year term you would have noted the general jubilation in the State, people celebrated the event with much eclat Public meetings mammoth meetings were organized, seminars were held and there was general satisfaction that the Ministry completed five years This only shows how the people liked a government

Sir how did we reach this kind of stability As an experience it would throw some light to Mr Mukherjee It was the Marxist Party, of all the parties which innovated or introduced into our body politic the practice of encouraging mushroom, *chota* parties They would say from platforms and from housetops 'We want revolutionary parties We want ideologically pure parties' But, on the other hand in actual practice what

did they do? They encouraged communal forces in the garb of some high-sounding political nomenclature. For the sake of anti-Congressism, they encouraged small, insignificant mushroom parties. Their sole aim was to defeat the Congress. One of the reasons why Mr. E. M. S. Namboodiripad could not continue even for two years during his second term was that for the purpose of winning the election, they put up these party candidates and succeeded largely by exploiting limited loyalties or encouraging communal and other forces. But, after winning the election, those small parties started to act according to their own moorings and so they could not carry on.... (*Interruptions*). Your united front was there in 1952. What happened was the United Front could not continue. There was great bickering, within the front by those disperate groups and Mr. E. M S. Namboodiripad could not continue. Therefore, Mr. Namboodiripad, even when he had the majority, could not simply carry on. But the sort of United Front to-day ruling there is a united front which is committed to stability, a united front which believes that the urgent need of Kerala and the urgent need of Keralites is political stability.

You know that, in spite of the political consciousness of the people in Kerala from the point of view of their economic condition, they are way down. Over 40 per cent of our people are living below poverty line. We want political stability for improving their lot. At this stage, people cannot be rallied for destructive purposes. We have had enough of destruction; and this Government has been able to give a very good image; we have been able to achieve very much on the socio-economic fronts.

Our Government has implemented two or three projects which have caught the imagination not only of the people of our State but also that of the whole nation. For instance, we have been able to achieve a miracle in the field of public health. Every Panchayat in our State has now got a Public Health Centre. This indeed is an achievement of which the State can be proud of; elsewhere in the country. I am told, that at least in some areas, people have to walk 20 to 25 miles to get to the nearest public health centre. Even in the remotest village, we have some kind of medical facilities. This was achieved, no doubt, largely by Central aid but the direction and leadership of the Ministry was basic. Everyone knows about the one lakh housing scheme. In every Panchayat, about 1,000 houses have been constructed. This programme has been, by and large, implemented by the voluntary cooperation of the people. There was a tremendous people's involvement in this big housing scheme. Housing was one of the more important and acute problems faced by our people Lakhs of people particularly in the coastal areas are living without a roof over their heads. So the people trusted the Government and responded to the call of the Government: when the housing scheme was started, the people came forward voluntarily to make the scheme a success The rapid strides Kerala has made in the matter of land reforms is well known. To-day every tenant in Kerala has ten cents of land. This is no mean achievement. Today Kerala is in the vanguard of the agrarian reform. After the present Government came to power, agrarian reforms continued to change our social fabric to social progress. The agrarian revolution has ignited a sense of euphoria in our State even among the lower echelon of our society. These are two or three more significant achievements to the credit of our government.

For instance, we have expanded to new horizon in exploiting new resources. During the last few years, as everybody knows, a blue revolution has set in in Kerala. We have

[Dr Henry Austin]

exported—it was zero in 1953—marine products worth over 150 crores in the last year Today, we have a leading position in the world in the sea-food export In the same way, our plantation products also have a good place in world market We are to-day having an international market These could not have been achieved had it not been for the fact that we have a Government committed to the welfare of the people

Again one more word, Sir The weaker sections of our society who are the main victims of exploitation by the gullible propaganda by the Marxists Party are deserting them It is the weaker sections of our society, the vulnerable sections of our society who have benefited from very many nation-building activities I have catalogued earlier carried on by our Govt From the social and economic angles as well as from the political angle our State has achieved much in recent years In the wake of these significant achievements, this Bill for extension is welcome and the people will only be happy

However the ruling United Front much less the Congress Party is ready to fight the elections any time You know, Sir, that ours is the single party in the State In any election to come the Congress and its allies who have succeeded in giving our people leadership stability and economic progress will be returned with overwhelming majorities

Therefore Sir I welcome this Bill

SHRI C K CHANDRAPPAN (Tellicherry) Sir, this is the third time that Government is coming forward with the Bill to seek extension of the life of the Kerala Legislature

I stand to support this Bill But, I am not so jubilant in supporting this extension as Mr Henry Austin has And also I am not so diffident as Mr Samar Mukherjee is about the situation in Kerala Why is it so? Because during the last six months after the last extension was sought in this House it would have been possible for the Central Government to arrange for the Kerala elections and there was a congenial condition existing in that State The President of the Congress Party and the leaders of the Congress Party in Kerala said on more than one occasion that they are ready to face the electorate The Chief Minister of Kerala spoke on behalf of the coalition that the coalition is also ready to face the electorate in Kerala

Then Sir the Government says the situation in the country remains as it was before and as such they are seeking extension of the life of Government in Kerala If I remember in this House itself ministers after ministers were coming and telling that they are trying to relax the emergency and they are releasing prisoners They are trying to bring about condition under which the harshness of emergency will be felt little While speaking to foreign press in Colombo the Prime Minister herself said that the Government's aim is to relax the emergency If that is the situation and the Government is going in for relaxation of emergency then I think it would have been very appropriate for the Government to go in for elections in Kerala

When I say this I would like to make it very clear that Shri Samar Mukherjee and his party need not indulge in day-dreaming that in the elections they will again come back victorious in Kerala I think that is a closed chapter They cannot They will be badly defeated It is not that they have no freedom to work among the people or do their propaganda—I have not any quarrel with the Marxist party when they say they are harassed—but they are rather exposed before the

people. Mr. Henry Austin narrated the various socio-economic measures that the Kerala Government had taken up during the last several years. I need not repeat the same. Now, to all these schemes what was the attitude of the Marxist party? Absolutely negative and cynical attitude was taken by the Marxist party So, they are exposed. They are thoroughly isolated from the people. Their rank and file is running away from the leadership.

Sir, the main point is, today in Kerala the United Front is ready to go in for election as has been made clear by Mr. Achuta Menon and all the parties to the coalition. That being the case—while supporting the Bill—I would request the Government that they should not come to this House again, the fourth time, for an extension. I will support this Bill but they should not come again and say that the situation is the same. Situation in Kerala is good for holding elections.

In this context, I have certain questions to ask. While speaking about this, Dr. Austin said that the Government had done well and political stability had been given to the State. But is it an argument? If a Government is doing good and it is providing political stability, can you say that that Government can continue with one extension after another without election?

DR. HENRY AUSTIN: I said that the current political stability is admired by the people and so this extension will not be resented by them.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Make it a permanent thing!

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: I did not say that Dr. Austin said it But is that an argument for not having election or for pos'poning election?

In this context, I would like the hon. Minister to enlighten us as to what the attitude of this Government is towards holding elections in the country, for Parliament as well as the State Assemblies. The same argument can be extended. After emergency has been imposed, after the 20-point economic programme has been implemented, there are good things happening: political stability is ensured, reaction is pushed back But can you say that we will seek more extension for Parliament and we will go ahead without election?

The Minister who was answering a question in the other House said that it is the prerogative of the Prime Minister to decide about the election. I agree with him. It is the prerogative of the Prime Minister, but this House has the right to know from this Minister when he is seeking an extension of the life of the Kerala legislature at least an indication as to when we are going to face the electorate. I think the Congress Party today can face the electorate. They will ask, Who are you to say that? Well, that is my view. This country can go in for an election now; it cannot seek refuge under any pretext that we will go on extending and extending without election.

There are certain strange arguments being advanced like these. Under socialism there is no election necessary. This is a very strange theory, a reactionary theory. Then another theory is advanced that when a Government is doing good for the people, no election is necessary. I say this will eat away the vitals of parliamentary democracy. So when you speak of parliamentary democracy, when we are living under a Constitution which provides for parliamentary democracy, there is no escape from facing the electorate.

We supported the emergency; we are still supporting it We supported extension of the life of Lok Sabha. We supported the extension of the Kerala legislature, we are going to support it

[Shri C. K. Chandrappan]

again. But we are entitled to know from the Government what is their attitude in relation to the problems I am raising. Will you face the electorate in the near future and go in for elections, parliamentary as well as Assembly?

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Keeping the emergency intact!

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Shri Samar Mukherjee may have his view.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Forget the provocation.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Statements made by official spokesmen many times suggested that emergency and election need not be counterposed. I am also saying: do not counterpose elecion and emergency. But give an assurance...

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: With the Opposition in jail.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: ... when we are going in for elections. This will lay to rest the prophets of doom here and in the western press that democracy in India is doomed. Democracy in India need not be doomed. For that I think the Government should adopt a positive attitude towards the problem. They should say that they are ready to face the electorate and that they will not come before the House for seeking another extension for the Kerala Legislature. Then, there is rason to support that; otherwise unwittingly you will be contributing to the enemies of the country, enemies of the policies of the government who would say that in India democracy has been doomed. think they will not do that.

When you are extending the life of the Kerala Legislature, certain demands of the Kerala government should be conceded also. There is the Kerala Labour Welfare Fund Bill awaiting President's assent for one year or so; it is a good Bill providing so many good things for the poor people. The Marxist Party never did it; the Coalition did it. That assent should be given. A draft Ordinance for nationalisation of foreign plantations has been pending assent for the last five long years. What will happen to that? There is the Medical Practitioners' Bill which was sent back without assent; it provided facilities for those who got their degrees in integrated medical courses, those who were ayurvedic as well as allopathic. The Kerala government wanted some facilities to be provided but the Central Government sent it back. Lastly, tomorrow the Central Sales Tax Bill is coming up and I should request the hon. Law Minister to consider the point raised by the Kerala Government. Because out of Kerala's total revenue of Rs. 127 crores, Rs. 23 crores will be knocked off if that Bill is enacted as it is proposed without agreeing to the amendment that is proposed by the Kerala government I think those good things should be favourably considered by the government when the extension of the life of the Kerala Legislature is sought. With these words I support the Bill but I again request them not to come here again for a similar extension.

18.05 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, August 31, 1976/Bhadra 9, 1898 (Saka)

MGIPND—M—16290 Jc 2637—18-9-76.